

Boys' and Girls' The Puzzle is Here, and its a dandy one in and get one FREE

CAMPBELL'S
Prescription Store

We are Prompt. We are Careful. We use the Best.

The Daily Colonist

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

COAL
HALL & WALKER
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal
1332 Government St. Phone 32

VOL. CII—NO. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1910

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

Genuine American Cut Glass

We would like to show you our line of Real American Glass, which can not be equalled in Victoria for Quality or Price.

NOTE THESE:—

- 5 inch Bon-Bon, with handle\$1.60
- 6 inch Bon-Bon, with handle\$1.80
- 7 inch Jelly Dish\$3.60
- 8 inch Jelly Dish, very handsome.....\$6.50
- 8 inch Berry Bowl\$4.00

The beauty of this glass is due to its whiteness of color and excellent workmanship in cutting.

Challoner & Mitchell

Fine China, Cut-Glass and Art Pottery.

AT 1017 GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

Whiskies We Can Recommend

BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle	.....\$1.25
WATSON'S THREE-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per gallon	.....\$4.50
per bottle	.....\$1.00
WATSON'S No. 10 SCOTCH	.....\$1.25
BURKE'S 3-STAR OLD IRISH, per quart, 90c; per Imperial qt.	.....\$1.25
Per Imperial gallon	.....\$5.00
SEAGRAM'S 33 RYE WHISKY, per bottle	.....\$1.00
SEAGRAM'S STAR RYE, per bottle	.....85c
CORRY'S SPECIAL SELECTED RYE, per bottle	.....\$1.00
PERRIER, the famous French Mineral Water, per dozen	.....\$1.75

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNE and all reliable brands of Wines and Liquors in stock.

GROCERY SPECIAL THIS WEEK

SULTANA RAISINS, four pounds for25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers.

1317 Government Street.

Tels. 50, 51, 52, and 1590.

555 Johnson St.

for extraordinary values in
a January Sale of Boots,
Shoes, and Slippers : : :

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street

Victoria, B. C.

Imports of Champagne For the Year 1909

Cases

G. H. MUMM & CO.	100,407
Moët & Chandon	82,262
Vve. Clicquot	69,520
Pommery & Greno	58,208
Krug & Co.	33,303
Ruinart Pere et Fils	21,689
Louis Roederer	16,052
Pol Roger	11,345
Piper Heidsieck	8,102
Dry Monopole	8,081
Duc de Montebello	6,477
Various other imports, 20 or more	57,331

Grand Total481,777

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

The above is sufficient evidence of the purity and goodness—the great superiority of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne, because Champagne drinkers are the class of people who know and demand the best.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents in B. C. for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagnes
Victoria Vancouver Nelson

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION

Work on Canadian Northern to Start Within Ninety Days

NO DELAY IN FLOATING BONDS

States That Financial Arrangements Will Not Postpone Inception of Work

"The negotiations between the provincial government and the Canadian Northern in relation to the building of a line from the Yellow Head Pass to the coast as well as the Barkley Sound division which has been in progress for the past few days, promise to be concluded on Monday."

Such was the announcement of Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, yesterday. Mr. Mann has left for Vancouver and there will be joined by Mr. William Mackenzie, who remains over.

"Although the proposed legislation provides that construction work on the trans-British Columbia line shall begin within ninety days after the passing of the bill, it is very likely that an actual start at grading will be made long before the time limit shall have expired. It will not be necessary for us to await the completion of financial arrangements for placing our proposed bill, as we have ample resources of our own to get the work well under way without going into the money market. The grading will be rushed with all possible despatch. Just as soon as the final surveys are completed it can all be done at the same moment—we shall award contracts for construction at the most convenient points where plants can be placed on the work. Not only that, but we will also simultaneously rush construction from rail-head west of Edmonton to the Yellowhead Pass. And I might just as well add in order to settle idle rumors that we will build our own line between Hope and New Westminster."

No statement could be made as yet with regard to the Victoria terminals. The freight terminals of the Canadian Northern Railway will be located on False Creek east of Westminster avenue bridge alongside of those of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, provided the management is able to secure a share of the tidelands from the city. The company is willing to accede to the proposition for a union depot, near the bridge. It does not favor the project of the city filling in the tidelands and renting space to the road at an annual rental, nor does it regard as feasible the plan for vesting the proposed improvements in a terminal company on which the various railways and the city would have representation, according to the statement of Mr. Mann.

FIGHT WILL BE IN SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 15.—"Tex" Rickard positively announced today that the Johnson-Jeffries fight would be held in Salt Lake City on July 4. In the event of the preliminary fight, state officers he offers to surrender the purse to the representatives of the principals.

Rickard gave out a statement saying: "In naming Salt Lake City, I am not overrating myself. My agreement with my partner, Jack Gleason, gives me the privilege of naming the place of holding the event. Representative bankers, business and professional men today assured me positively."

Jeffries and Johnson are said to be planning the formation of a corporation to be known as the Jeffries-Johnson Moving Picture Corporation, under which their fight will be held on July 4 next.

A clause said to have been omitted from the articles of agreement between the fighters given out to the public will be published tomorrow by the New York world. The clause as printed as number seven, said to be a substitute for the original article number seven, reads:

"And the parties hereto agree that the principals, James J. Jeffries and John Johnson, shall receive the full one hundred per cent. of the picture income, and they shall pay to Gleason and Rickard 33-1/2 per cent. of the profits from such picture display, and the said Jeffries and Johnson shall form a corporation, to be known as the Jeffries-Johnson Moving Picture Corporation, to carry out the provisions of this agreement."

Reeve of Salmon Arm. SALMON ARM, B. C., Jan. 15.—R. J. Scales was elected as reeve over W. J. Kew by 62 majority. Councillors elected: A. R. Ruth, R. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Ruth and Fye.

Can Drop Bombs WITH ACCURACY

Experiments in Military Line Tried at Los Angeles Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—While devoid of startling incidents, the international aviation meet today developed important facts from a commercial standpoint. Both Louis Paulhan and Glenn H. Curtiss demonstrated the mud-running capacity of their machines, lifting in heavy ground and flying against a stiff ocean breeze. The flights were made before a small crowd, because of rain, and were confined to speed laps around the course. Paulhan tried to beat Curtiss' ten-lap record, but failed. Willard and Hamilton failed in similar attempts.

Miscarol, in the bulky little Bleriot monoplane, came out for an exhibition flight, using the tail controller only. In landing he tried too short a circle and the machine tipped, striking the ground and breaking one wing. Miscarol was unhurt.

Paulhan, it was announced, on the last day of the meet will try for the Michelin cup for long-distance flying. Henry Farman, of England, holds this cup for a flight of 144 miles in 4 hours, 17 minutes and 33 seconds.

Paulhan was the first to rise today. With mud sticking to every part of his machine that had touched the ground, he ascended in the face of the wind. He made two circuits of the course and was followed by Curtiss and Hamilton. The preliminary flights, Knabenshue, in his dirigible, rose to a height of 100 feet and dropped bombs within a twenty-foot square. This was in line with the army test of Thursday. It has virtually been determined that both aeroplanes and dirigibles can bomb accurately. Hamilton, who has announced that he will try for the altitude record before the meet is over, today tried to break Curtiss' record for ten laps of the course. His time for the distance, seventeen miles for 30:30-3-5. Curtiss' record is 24:51-2-5.

UNIONISTS WIN SEATS

Result of First Day's Polling Leaves Them With Net Gain of 15

THEIR CAPTURES LESS THAN EXPECTED

Lancashire Keeps Stand in Support of Free Trade and Budget

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The first engagement in the fight for tariff reform, a great navy and the supremacy of the lords as against free trade, reform of the House of the Lords and Home Rule, ended tonight with neither party in a commanding lead. The results of the polling today tend to confirm the forecast that the Liberals will retain control of the government, but with a greatly reduced majority.

The Unionists have gained an encouraging number of seats, although less than the 25 which they expected to take away from the Liberals, of the 74 balloted for.

The popular vote goes strongly against the Liberals. The members of that party who held seats won them today by majorities ranging from 50 to 60 per cent. below their majorities in 1906, except in a few boroughs where special conditions figured in the count of the vote.

The popular vote polled in the twelve London seats show a stronger hold than in the provinces. The majority of the London boroughs were labor districts. Of these the Unionists carried five, three being carried from the Liberal column, but by small margins.

Manchester and Birmingham gave heavy Unionist gains. Birmingham has been strongly Conservative, largely the result of Joseph Chamberlain's crusade for protection, and today the Unionists carried the city solidly by increased majorities, nearly 8,000 larger than in 1906. In Manchester the Unionists have increased their votes for while the Liberals still have five of the six seats, the Liberal majorities were decreased nearly nine thousand.

Some of the Returns.

The most surprising change in London was Fulham borough, where the middle class population went enthusiastically for tariff reform, giving W. Haynes Fisher, the Unionist candidate, a majority of 2,000. In this borough in the last election the seat went to the Liberals by 600.

Devonport, where the big naval issue was predominant, wiped out the Liberal majority of 1,300 and returned two Unionists by 500. Sir J. Jackson and Sir K. Cook.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the former ambassador to the United States, was defeated in Wolverhampton South by a small majority. In order to retain his place in the cabinet, he will be nominated for another borough.

W. Johnson Hicks, the Unionist who defeated Winston Churchill in (Continued on Page Five)

TRY FOR PEACE IN NICARAGUA

Negotiations Said to Have Been Resumed—Mystery About Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Negotiations for peace are said to be on again between the Nicaraguan revolutionists and President Madrid. The tragic drowning of Formos Diaz, Estrada's peace envoy, who fell into the sea when he was about to land for a meeting with the commission of Madrid, halted the negotiations a few days ago.

According to correspondence between Madrid and the insurgent chief, the text of which has been sent to the navy department by Admiral Kimball, a new commission will probably be appointed to meet the Madrid representative at Greytown and discuss the terms of a permanent peace.

The Central American diplomats here believe nothing short of the complete surrender of the reins of government by Madrid will be accepted by the revolutionists. They point out that the complete silence which has followed the battle of Acopya three days ago must portray an insurgent victory. They say the telegraph line from Acopya to San Juan del Sur, the cable station, is absolutely controlled by Madrid, and no news of a rebel victory will be allowed to go to the outside world that way. It is believed that the three divisions of the Estrada army which left Rama separately after the battle have made a junction at Acopya.

BLUEFIELDS, Jan. 15.—The expedition under Generals Estrada, Maty and Zeladon, composed of 1,200 men, which was to have left Bluefields today for Greytown, is still detained here by heavy seas.

WICKED TOWN BURNED

SPOKANE, Jan. 15.—Grand Forks, once rated as the toughest town in Idaho, was almost destroyed by fire today.

FARMERS FOR WEST

CALGARY, Jan. 15.—Commissioner Coombes of the Salvation Army, who is now in Calgary, says: "We have in the United Kingdom a large body of Canadians selecting good people for the farms of western Canada. These that will select are either practical farmers are those who desire to go on farms. We can easily teach beginners Canadian farming methods. The British government could, if they would, colonize 10,000 worthy families in Alberta and Saskatchewan at a cost less than that of building a Dreadnought. Anyone who is associated with such a scheme will be a benefactor to the race and an able assistant in the upbuilding of the Empire."

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Unionists win seats. Real estate deals. G. H. Mumm & Co. construction. 2—Council members take oath. 3—Church services. 4—Editorial. 5—Unionists win seats, contd. 6—News of the city. 7—News of the city. Oak Bay council. Letters to the editor. 8—Sanich elections. 9—In woman's realm. 10—B. Williams & Co. advt. 11—Social and personal. Military topics. 12—Real estate advts. 13—Hotel arrivals. 14—Marine news. 15—Provincial happenings. Mining department. 16—World of labor. 17—Canadian Pacific Oil Co. 18—Classified. 19—Markets. 20—Spencer's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—British Columbia's domain beyond the mountains. 2—British Columbia's domain beyond the mountains. 3—Literature, music and art. 4—An hour with the editor. 5—Rural and suburban. 6—British Columbia's new lands for home-suckers and ranchers. 7—British Columbia's domain beyond the mountains. Cont. 8—Modern care of the incurably insane. 9—Field sports at home and abroad. 10—Feminine fads and fancies. 11—A page for the young folks. 12—How the leading playhouses set the fast ones.

ANOTHER SEA DISASTER

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Jan. 15.—A lumber laden schooner, supposed to be the San Buenaventura, from Eureka, went down with all on board early today near Rouge River, sixty-five miles north of here. All hands were seen in the rigging a short time before the vessel sank.

LUMBER OUTLOOK

Mountain Manufacturers Attending Convention at Cranbrook Feel Hopeful

CRANBROOK, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the mountain lumber manufacturers association has been in session here during the forenoon and afternoon, none of the press representatives being permitted audience during the executive proceedings. W. A. Anstie states that the morning session was devoted to routine work, reading reports, conferences on various points of policy, and the election of officers for the coming year.

All of last year's officers were re-elected, viz: President, Otto Lachmund; vice-president, Otis Staples; and secretary-treasurer, W. A. Anstie.

The general feeling is stated to be highly optimistic amongst the manufacturers regarding the outlook for the year 1910, and the demand for lumber at present indicates the largest consumption in the history of the mountain industry. Prices are very firm, but have not advanced materially.

CROWD MENACES LLOYD GEORGE

Chancellor of Exchange Narrowly Escapes Mob at Grimsby

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The most exciting scene of the election campaign occurred at Grimsby, where a menacing crowd threatened David Lloyd George, compelling him to flee from a hall where he had been speaking under police protection, much as he was driven from a pro-Boer meeting at Birmingham during the South African war, when he escaped in a policeman's uniform.

Part of the provocation for the hostility shown towards him was caused by the chancellor's unusual course in addressing the voters on polling day, which has never occurred before in England, and which is considered by many as unconstitutional. The chancellor's speech included a prediction of disaster for the German fleet if it fought the British. Referring to the invincibility of the British navy, he declared: "If the German fleet in a moment of madness ever attacked Great Britain it would be at the bottom of the ocean in a very few hours."

A big crowd waited outside the hall, and when the chancellor appeared raised shouts of "Traitor," "Pro-Boer." The chancellor retreated within the building, and a cordon of police was drawn up to keep back the crowd. The chief constable with an escort of police conducted Mr. Lloyd George out of the back door and the party retreated a quarter of a mile along the railway, where a small station was used as refuge. An automobile was telephoned for, and in the meantime the chancellor busied himself in writing letters. When the motor arrived he drove into town by a circuitous route.

Three Children Burned

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 15.—Three little children of Mrs. Oscar Beckman, of Winlock, were burned to death today in a fire that destroyed their home. Their mother was absent at the time.

May Be Disqualified

VANCOUVER, Jan. 15.—The Province prints a story that L. D. Taylor is disqualified for the mayoralty because on nomination day he was managing director of the World newspaper, which had a contract from the city. Council with a contract from the city in such a manner is expressly prohibited by the city charter.

Enlarging Hotel Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 15.—Canadian Pacific Architect Painter here today announces that work will be commenced in a month on the enlargement of the Hotel Vancouver, and will continue five years. The plans provide for a hotel of six hundred rooms, making it larger than the Royal Alexandra in Winnipeg, and the finest of the C. P. R. system.

Convict Gets Wealth

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—J. Edward Boesch, who is serving a seven-year sentence in Sing Sing prison for a big jewelry swindle in 1907, may fall here to more than a million dollars left by C. L. Lounsbury, of St. Paul, who died there last January. Lounsbury was thought to be very poor, but securities and bonds representing a large fortune were found among his effects, and also papers which prove him to be an uncle of the Sing Sing convict.

Work of Conversion

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The non-Christian population of the world was converted at the rate of 377 souls a day during the past year, according to statistics of workers from virtually every mission field on the globe who addressed the convention of the Laymen's missionary movement today. Nearly 1,500 laymen attended the second day's session in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. The convention took on almost the tone of a political gathering in enthusiasm. A number of well known business men advocated placing missionary and church work on a business basis, instead of resorting to undignified appeals to charity.

MILLION AND A QUARTER

Record Number of Sales Put Through Realty Market During Past Week

MAHON BLOCK SOLD TO ENGLISH SYNDICATE

Transfers of Inside Property to Outside Investors Very Numerous

The million dollar mark for the aggregate of property put through the market during a single week was probably passed by the record of the last six days. While it is difficult to estimate the exact amount of property which has changed hands, owing to the number of deals put through by private sale, the records recorded daily in the Colonist bring the total sales for the past week up to \$1,225,000.

One of the most important sales of Government street property to take place in many months has just been consummated in the sale of the Mahon block to an English syndicate, A. W. Bridgman negotiating it.

The property has a frontage of 46 feet on Government street and runs through to Langley street, where the frontage widens out to 85 feet. The consideration is stated to have been in the neighborhood of \$140,000. The property, which is a choice business location, was formerly owned by the Schl. estate and was purchased by Mahon, McFarlane & Mahon, of Vancouver, by whom the present handsome building was erected about three years ago. Mr. Bridgman completed the sale in Vancouver yesterday.

During the past week sales by Grant & Luehman have aggregated the sum of \$103,000. The sales yesterday included one lot on Douglas street; one lot on Johnson; two brick houses and lot on Douglas street; one house and lot on Bay street; another lot on Douglas street; five cottages on Douglas street; and three lots in the Work estate.

The interest of investors shows no signs of waning. The number of large deals now under negotiation are alone a sufficient indication of the increase in the present activity. Although yesterday was a half day in most of the realty offices a large number of inquiries were received during the morning hours, while such was the activity in a number of offices that they kept their doors open until late in the afternoon.

In the following sales recorded many are of a highly interesting character but in the majority of cases with these the buyers do not wish their names published, while in some instances the exact location of the property is not published at present.

Inside Property Active

Allen Brothers have put through the market since December 25th last, a property aggregating close upon \$350,000. The same firm was responsible for the sale of the B. C. Permanent site, the price being \$70,000, as already reported. Other deals negotiated by Allen Brothers were: A piece of property on Yates street for \$55,000; a property on Johnson street for \$50,000; a house on Richmond road for \$3,000; a piece on Humboldt street for \$4,500; a piece on Chatham for \$5,500; a piece on Hillside avenue comprising one-third of an acre for \$1,000; six lots in the Rockland Park subdivision, and a piece on Douglas street for \$2,500. An interesting feature in connection with the latter sale was that the property immediately afterwards turned over for \$4,600, and later was resold for \$6,000.

McPherson and Fullerton report the following sales in Hollywood Park: Lot 1, block 4, to W. Short; lots 1 and 2, block 6, to W. E. Shaffer; lot 23, block 4, to S. D. Wales; lots 25 and 26, block 4, to W. Elliott; lots 5 and 6, block 4, to E. Rait; lot 24, block 1, to K. T. Hughes; lot 2, block 3, to E. K. White; lot 10, block 4, to T. Barnes; lot 8, block 1, waterfront property, to Mr. Shotholt; lots 9 and 10, block 1, waterfront, to T. Williams.

The same firm reports putting through a timber deal, comprising acreage on the Queen Charlotte Island for a sum of \$60,000. The purchaser was a New York man.

P. D. Criddle has sold 65 lots adjoining Hollywood Park to T. S. McPherson for \$30,000 cash. The deal was negotiated by McPherson and Fullerton.

A lot on Herald street has been purchased by a local buyer for \$4,500. T. P. McConnell reports sales during the past week amounting to \$27,975.

Residential Property

The sales put through by Pemberton and Son during the week totalled \$23,000. The firm yesterday sold three residential lots in the James Bay district, two residential lots in Oak Bay and a house and lot in Oak Bay. With a view to increasing their accommodation Angus Campbell and Co. have taken over the lease of J. Fullerton's shoe store premises on Government street, and are also going to take over the rear portion of the premises occupied by M. W. Walt and Co. Large extensions to the present premises of Campbell and Co. are contemplated.

Douglas Street Property

Great activity is manifested in property in the neighborhood of the Masonic Temple on Douglas street. Rumors of deal and impending deals are numerous, but no confirmation is published at present.

(Continued on Page Two)

START THE NEW YEAR —RIGHT—

By selecting one of the famous FLETCHER RUSSELL Gas Grates. We have just received a large assortment of these Ornamental Grates in different colors and sizes. We shall be pleased to have you inspect them at our demonstration rooms, corner Fort and Langley Streets.

VICTORIA GAS CO., LIMITED
P. O. Box 560. Phone 123

Fresh Fruits of Choicest Quality

CRANBERRIES, per lb. 15c
RHUBARB, per bunch 20c
APPLES, Jonathan, 3 lbs. for 25c
ORANGES, Navels, per doz. 40c and 25c
BANANAS, per dozen 35c
PINEAPPLES, each 35c

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED (1852)

Capital, paid up.....\$4,900,000
Reserve.....\$5,600,000
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to
Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF APRIL THE ROYAL BANK WILL OCCUPY THEIR NEW PREMISES AT PRESENT BEING ERECTED in GOVERNMENT ST



Well-to-do men come to us for Shoes. We sell the kind of shoes that make a man look prosperous. The Geo. E. Keith Co., of Campello, Mass., make that kind for us, selected leathers, special styles and lasts made for us only.

If you would like to see what's the greatest value that can be condensed into shoes at from \$5.00 to \$7.50 come in to the

"Walk-Over Boot Shop"

TOMLINSON & BELLHOUSE

632 Yates St., Opp. King Edward Hotel

COUNCIL MEMBERS TAKE THE OATH

New Civic Fathers Are Now Ready for Business—Various Committees Struck

There was a meeting of the new mayor and council in the county court room at Bastion square yesterday forenoon. Of course, this meeting didn't transact any business nor discuss any business. It was merely for the purpose of allowing the mayor and his aldermen to be sworn in as the law requires, before his honor Judge Lampman.

In handing the seal over to Mayor Morley, Judge Lampman spoke a few words of congratulation to the mayor and the new council, and added:

"It is nice to know, upon entering your new positions, that you have plenty to do. There is enough work awaiting you. You will have the water question and the reservoir to wrestle with during the coming year, and I trust that you may have some success."

City Clerk Dowler introduced the mayor and aldermen to the court. They were sworn in in the following order:

His Worship Mayor Morley; W. J. Able and W. McK. Ross, ward one; Russ Humber and H. J. Bishop, ward two; Alex. Bannerman and W. E. Fullerton, ward three; Percy A. Raymond and Angus McKeown, ward four; and W. H. Langley and A. G. Sargison, ward five.

Strike Committees.

Following the swearing-in process, the council adjourned to the city hall, where Mayor Morley submitted a list of the various committees of the council for the coming year. The list was merely a suggestion, and the personnel of the committees will not be finally decided upon until tomorrow evening, when it will come before the council. Alderman Bannerman will be chairman of the streets committee, while Alderman Fullerton will remain at the head of the fire wardens.

Alderman Mable will continue chairman of the electric light committee, and Alderman Humber will direct the work of the committee, which this year will take over the duties of the defunct parks board. The chairman of the finance committee will be Alderman McKee, who will succeed ex-Alderman Henderson on that important committee. The health and morals committee will again be presided over by Alderman Raymond, while the Old Men's Home committee will be the special care of Alderman Bishop and Alderman Sargison controls the destinies of the cemetery committee.

The streets committee, which for the past two years has been composed of the entire council, will this year be constituted of one representative from each ward, with the mayor. With Alderman Bannerman, of ward three, will be associated Alderman Mable, of ward two, Alderman Humber, ward four, Alderman Raymond, ward four, Alderman Sargison, ward five, and the mayor.

MILLION AND A QUARTER

(Continued from Page One)

forthcoming. An offer has been made to the Masonic association for fifty feet lying immediately north of the order's temple building on Douglas street. Who are the would-be purchasers and what price was offered is not stated. An offer has also been made for the property on which is located St. John's church, but the amount of the offer is not stated. Other property along Douglas street from Fisguard street northward has also been the subject of negotiations but the deals have not got beyond the preliminary stages. The increased interest shown in property in that part of the city indicates the fact that investors look for a rise in values with the growth of the city and the expectation that it will be in the north-easterly section that incoming railway corporations will seek to establish their terminals.

As an illustration of the rapid increase in realty values in Victoria during the past few years it is stated that for the property owned by Messrs. Brown & Cooper, 909 Government street, which seven years ago was purchased for \$2,000 and on which buildings of a value of about the same amount were erected, an offer of \$45,000 has been made which sum the owners have refused to accept.

Real Estate Exchange

The question of the establishment of a real estate exchange is again being mooted among the local agents. Since the recent movement started several disputes have arisen between the agents and the owners of property regarding the payment of commissions. In this connection there are some lawsuits pending, and agents, in order to protect themselves, may possibly establish an exchange, such as exists in nearly all large cities. The establishment of such an exchange would mean that when a property is listed with one agent he notifies the exchange and it is then listed with all the agents. Whatever agent sells shares the commission with the agent with whom the property was originally listed. Should the latter succeed in selling the property he is entitled to all the commission. In the other case the rate of division is determined by the exchange. Such a system would effectually do away with all disputes and render lawsuits practically unknown between owners and agents.

During the last realty movement in the city the question of forming an exchange was a live topic on the market and the most prominent agents in the town had practically formed one, when for some reason or other the idea collapsed. As the present movement gives every indication of long duration it is considered quite probable that such an exchange will be formed in the near future. The exchange would be controlled by a board of directors with one head man and two or three assistants to attend to the books. The agents would be kept thoroughly advised of all the property on the market in the city.

Notice to Mariners.

The white occulting light heretofore shown from Goose Spit beacon, Comox, will be changed without further notice to a red occulting light.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—No Opposition caucus has yet been called to con-

Wilson's' Suit Sale a Notable Event



Noteworthy in more ways than one—noteworthy because of the splendid qualities of the fabrics and the up-to-dateness and exclusiveness of styles. The famous

20th Century Suits Sold at Cut Prices

Is an event that seldom occurs. We invite close inspection and earnest criticism—we desire it, because we know every Suit offered at these reduced figures makes an unrivalled bargain:

\$30 Suits reduced to \$19
\$25 Suits reduced to \$15
\$22 Suits reduced to \$14
\$20 Suits reduced to \$12 and \$13

We are offering big reductions in other lines of Men's Suits. Don't miss this sale if you want to get a good all-the-year round Suit at a low price.

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,
1221 Government St., and Troughton Av.

sider what attitude the party will take on the naval question, and the gossip is that none will be called. This will leave individual Conservatives free to speak and vote as they please. It is expected that while many Conservatives will criticise the proposals on the ground that they are inadequate, they will not vote against the bill.

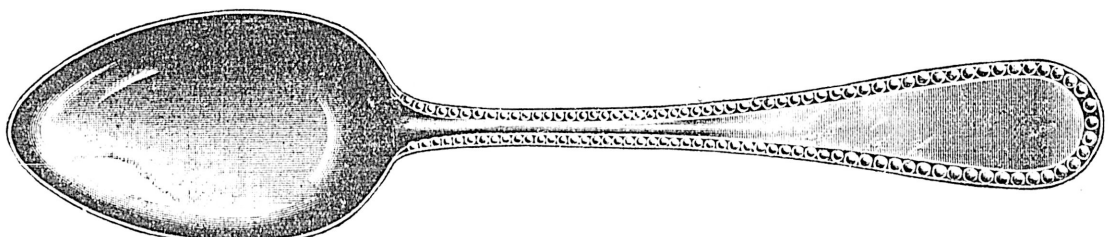
WINNIPEG, Jan. 15.—According to plans now being prepared, the Canadian Bank of Commerce will have in Winnipeg one of the finest bank buildings on the continent. The present building is not by any means out of date but is proving too small to ac-

commodate the ever increasing staff and capacity therefore must be more than doubled. The property which is to the north of the present building on Main street has been secured. For the new building a style of architecture in keeping with that of the handsome Green building now occupied by the bank will be adhered to, and the structure will be considerably higher, to carry out the idea of massiveness. It is promised that the chief feature from an architectural point of view will be the entrance, which is to be entirely remodelled on a grander scale than has ever before been attempted in Winnipeg.

Extra Special Bargains

To further introduce and get everybody using White Swan Washing Powder, we are offering some exceptionally good Bargains for Friday and Saturday, all that is necessary to do is to bring or send a coupon of White Swan Washing Powder to our premium depot and take advantage of these prices.

EVERY ARTICLE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES



DESSERT SPOONS. Reg. \$2.00 per dozen for one coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and \$1.00

These spoons are made of solid nickel silver, beaded, design as shown in the above illustration, are just the kind for every day wear, sold regularly at per dozen \$2.00. Our price one coupon and \$1.00.

TABLE SPOONS, same design. Reg. \$2.25 per dozen, for one coupon and \$1.10



WADE & BUTCHER RAZOR. Reg. \$1.25, for 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 50c
Genuine Wade & Butcher Razor same as shown above, sells regularly in all retail stores at \$1.25. Our special price, 1 coupon and 50c.



WADE & BUTCHER RAZOR. Reg. \$1.50 for 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 75c
Wade and Butcher Razor, extra hollow ground, a splendid shaver, same as shown above, sells regularly for \$1.50. Our price 1 coupon and 75c.

ROGER'S A.A. SILVER BUTTER KNIVES. Reg. 50c. Our price 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 25c

ROGER'S A.A. SILVER SUGAR SHELLS. Reg. 50c. Our price one coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 25c

Remember these goods are all best quality in their respective grades, but this offer is for advertising purposes only.

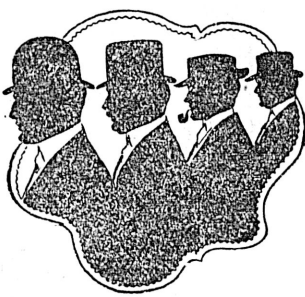
If out of town add 5c extra for postage.

WHITE SWAN PREMIUM DEPOT, 1304 DOUGLAS ST.

If out of town add 5c extra for postage.

THE NEW HATS

After all it's the style of a Hat that proclaims the cultured taste of the wearer. We are showing the proper things in CHRISTY'S, STETSON'S AND SCOTT'S newest blocks for winter wear, black and all the popular shades at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Latest style Silk Hats of Christy and Scott.



F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**
The Gentleman's Store 1112 Government St.

THE STORK--CHILDREN'S STORE

Whitewear Sale

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR UNEQUALLED BARGAINS.

This week we are giving exceptional Bargains in Ladies' Wear to clear. Ladies' White Cambric Nightdresses, fine tucked yokes, trimmed embroidery and insertion. Regular up to \$1.75. Special \$1.00. Ladies' Fine Cambric Drawers, hemstitched and embroidered frills. Values up to 75c, now 25c. Splendid Lot of Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed beading and lace. Were 50c, now 25c.

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO., 643 FORT STREET

BOWES' BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION

Made from an especially fine formula, best and purest materials—always fresh. Dries quickly—not greasy. PREVENTS AND CURES CHAPS.

Counteracts bad effects of wind and dust on the complexion—makes the hands soft and white.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
1228 GOVERNMENT ST.

Don't Be Always In Hot Water

because your outer garments are not presentable just when you want to use them—send them to us for cleaning and pressing regularly and secure the benefit of being prepared for any social event any time. Charges reasonable for the good we do.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 844 Fort St. Phone 717

AT THE CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Morning—Organ, Postlude, Baitiste; psalms for 16th day; to deum, Simper; benedictus; Havergal; Kyrie, Mendelsch; hymns, 484, 543, 630; organ, March, Clark. Evening—Proc. hymn, 482; psalms as 16th day; magnificent, Turner in F, nune dimittis, Turner in F, hymns, 502, 417, 25; vesper hymn, Gower; reces; hymn, 322; organ, Postlude, Church.

St. Barnabas Church.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Andante in A, Weber; communion service, Maunder in G; hymns, 178, 323, 324; offertory anthem, Maunder; organ, Postlude, Handel. Evening—Organ, Adagio, Ananias, Rossini; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Barnby; nune dimittis, Dr. Wesley; hymns, 76, 80 and 82; vesper, Lord Keep Us Safe this Night; organ, "The Arm of the Lord," Haydn.

St. John's Church.

Matins—Organ, Prelude, ventie, Kyrie, psalms for 16th morning, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Laves; benedictus, Barnby; hymns, 257, 218, 223; Kyrie, Ard in E flat; gloria tibi, Burnett; organ, postlude. Evensong—Organ, Prelude; procession hymn, 255; anthems for 16th evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Stahner; nune dimittis, Stahner; anthem, "I Will Sing of Thy Power," Sullivan, tenor solo, Mr. T. Fitch; hymns, 216, 31, amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude. The Rev. David Jones, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Evening subject: "Divine Love."

St. James Church.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; matins, anticomunion and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; evening sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; ventie and psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 2nd Alternative; benedictus, Langdon, Kyrie, Ms.; hymns, 8, 219; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Stahner; anthems for 16th evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Stahner; hymns, 157, 179, 23; vesper hymn, Caffire, organ, Voluntary.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. Services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at evening service. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone; morning subject, "Overcoming Evil," subject, "The World's Antagonism to the Church of Christ." Morning—Organ, "Confiteor," ventie and psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 21st morning, Mercer; benedictus, No. 3, hymns, 114, 129, 404; Kyrie, VI Mercer; organ, Postlude, Mozart. Evening—Organ, Adagio, Haydn; hymn, 126 A. and M. 355; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Turner; nune dimittis, Turner; hymns, 361, 123, 538.

LUTHERAN

Grace Church.

Grace, English, K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street. Morning service, 11 a. m.; subject, "What Does the Church Offer, or Why Should We Attend Church?" Evening service at 7:30, subject, "The Parting of the Ways." This is the second of a series of sermons on "Life's Way," and will treat on the opportunities and dangers of youth in a practical and helpful way. Mrs. Sidney Thompson will sing the solo, "The Golden Pathway," by Hamilton Gray. The Sunday school meets at 2:30 p. m.; children may enroll at any time. A cordial invitation to all services. William C. Drab, western field secretary, pastor.

St. Paul's Church.

321 Meares. German Divine services.

at 11 a. m.; theme, "A Model Service." Divine services in English at 7:30 p. m.; theme, "Present Day Right Business." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Classes at 2 p. m. every Saturday. Sunday school teachers' devotional meetings on Friday evening at 7:30. Choral Society, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerbich, pastor.

METHODIST

Metropolitan Methodist.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, T. E. Hing, B. A. Promises, 916 Johnson street, phone 765. 10 a. m., class meetings; 11 a. m., public worship; Miss H. M. McCartney, field secretary of the Deaconess training school, Toronto, will give an address on "Deaconess Work," 2:30 p. m. Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p. m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7:30 p. m., public worship. An address will be given by Rev. Mr. Webber, missionary on the northern waters of British Columbia, subject: "The Cruise of the Homecoming, or The Gospel Afloat in Northern B. C. Waters." Anthem, "Abide With Me," Forrester, solo, "Out of the Mighty Deem," Mr. H. Shandley. All cordially invited. Strangers specially welcome.

James Bay Methodist.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets, A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 a. m., subject, "Our First Love." Evening service at 7 o'clock, subject, "Peter's Repentance." Sunday school and adult classes at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League literary meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The women's class meeting in the parlour on Wednesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. The Junior Epworth League will meet on Friday afternoon at the close of school. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Victoria West.

363 Wilson street. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services. The study of the Gospel according to St. Matthew will be continued at the morning service. Bible class monthly lecture, Wednesday at 8 p. m. Rev. W. L. Clay, on "Scotland." A hearty welcome to all. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

Centennial Methodist.

Corner George road and David street. Rev. A. Henderson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. C. W. Webber, of the deep waterway mission, will preach in the morning, and Deaconess McCartney, traveling secretary of the Deaconess Home, Toronto, will preach in the evening. Anthems, "O King, Desire," Stahner; "Sun of My Soul," Dunstan. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner of Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Morning theme, "Launch Not." Evening subject, "An Aim Worthy of Inspired Enthusiasm." Bible school and men's own Bible class, also adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. V. P. S. of W. W. meetings Monday at 8 p. m. Men's own social club Tuesday at 8 p. m. Teachers meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Friends, strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed at any or all of these services.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30. Adult Bible class at 2:45 p. m. The evangelists, Gale and Collier will conduct both the forenoon and evening services. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcome to all the services.

St. Columba Church.

St. Columba, Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Rev. Dr. Whittier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning—Psalms 67 and 114; hymns, 455 and 429; solo, selected, Mr. Mitchell. Evening—Psalm, 104, hymn, 434; anthem, "Gently Lord, Oh Gently Lead Us," hymn, 196, hymn, 698.

Knox Church.

Stanley avenue, Rev. Jos. McElroy, M. A., pastor. Services morning and evening at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. The annual meeting of the congregation will be held on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at which reports from the various branches of the church work will be presented. Choir practice, Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Church.

Douglas street, corner of Broughton street. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m. Bible class; 3. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning—Voluntary, "Cavatina," Bohm; psalm, 49; anthem, "Consider and Hear Me," Pfeiffer; contralto solo, Mrs. J. Longfield; hymns, 128, 134, 196; voluntary, Allegro Maestoso, West. Evening—Voluntary, "Nightingale in A flat," Leysbach; psalm, 96; anthem, "From Egypt's Bondage Come," Page; hymns, 259, 234; solo, "Dream of Paradise," Grey; Arthur Wheeler; voluntary, Grand Choeur in D, Renaud.

BAPTIST

Baptist Tabernacle.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Theme at 11 a. m. "The Tabernacle and the Church of God," 7:30 p. m. "An Analogy from the Book of Esther." Bible school 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation.

Emmanuel.

Corner of Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. William Stevenson. Subjects: Morning, at 11, "Vision on the Heights," evening, 7:30 p. m. "The Church of God," 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, for adults at 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m. Sunday music follows: Morning—Holy, Holy, Holy; hymns, 27, 503; organ, "Nocturne from Nicolai Wilm;" anthem, hymn, 125, 368. Evening—Hymns, 72, 107; organ, Andante, F. M. Hendling; anthem, "The Sun Shall Be No More," Rev. H. H. Woodward; hymn, 315.

First Baptist.

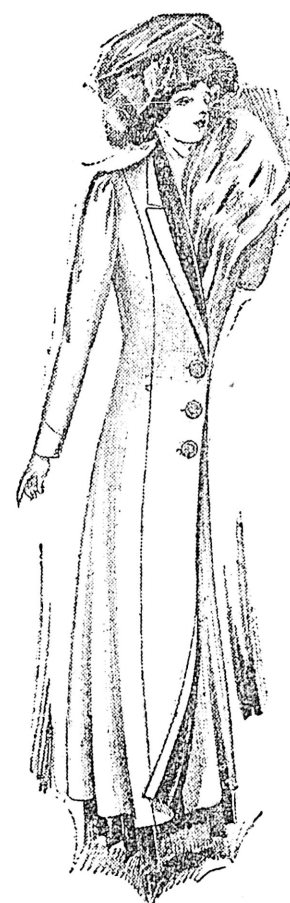
Victoria hall, Blanchard street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bureau of Philanthropy classes and general Bible school at 2:30 p. m. Morning subject, "A Stupendous Undertaking," evening, "Taking a Great Chance." Mr. Speller will remain as pastor of the church till February.

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Evening service at 7 p. m., preacher, Rev. F. Letts, subject, "Is There a Personal Devil?"

The Greatest of January Sales

Many Bargains are not mentioned in print. Just as the pages of a newspaper cannot possibly chronicle all the interesting news of the day, so our daily news can never give you more than an imperfect idea of the wonderful bargains we offer.



Ladies' and Misses' Coats

Values up to \$18.00. **\$9.75**
At - - - - -

In this selection are many browns, tans and two or three of the uncommon toast shade, old rose, purples, greens, reds and navys. TRIMMINGS—Velvet and silk braid, jet buttons, with and without lining. The regular values of this line go as high as \$18. They are now to go at **\$9.75**

All of the above portray fashion's latest developments. None are "left over" garments.

Extra Value in Gloves

GLOVES have been very materially reduced on all qualities. Cashmere Gauntlets in grey, beaver, white and black. Regular price 35c. January Sale Price, **25c**

WOOLLEN GLOVES in white and black. Regular per pair 35c. January Sale Price **25c**

SUEDE CASHMERE, 2-dome fasteners, in grey, beaver. Regular values up to 60c. January Sale Price **35c**

Bath Robes, Sacques, Dressing Gowns

- 10 HOUSE WRAPPERS, in navy. Reg. \$1.75. Sale Price **\$1.25**
- 11 FLANNELETTE ROBES, floral designs. Reg. \$1.75. Sale Price **\$1.25**
- 7 FLANNELETTE ROBES, very good value. Reg. \$2.75. Sale Price **\$2.00**
- 5 FLANNELETTE ROBES. Regularly priced at \$3.75. Sale Price **\$2.25**
- 14 CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE ROBES, 3 to 12 years. Regular up to \$3.25. Sale Price **\$1.50**
- 12 DRESSING SACQUES, fancy flannelette, all shades. Regular up to \$1.50. Sale Price **\$1.00**
- 4 FANCY EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in pink, blue and cardinal. Regular \$1.75. Sale Price **\$1.25**
- 10 EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in plain colors, pink, grey, cardinal and sky. Regular price \$2.25. Sale Price **\$1.25**
- 12 EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in plain colors, pink, grey and sky. Regular value \$2.75. Sale Price **\$1.75**
- 11 FANCY STRIPED EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in cardinal, sky, pink, reseda and rose. Reg. price \$2.50. Sale Price **\$2.00**
- 10 CASHMERE SACQUES, in cream, sky and pink lace trimming. Regular \$3.50. Sale Price **\$2.50**
- FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES, in all shades. Values up to \$4.75. Sale Price **\$3.50**
- EIDERDOWN ROBES, in plain and fancy stripes. Regular values \$5.75, \$6.50, \$6.75 and \$8.75. Sale Price \$4, \$5, \$5.25, **\$7.00**



No goods charged or sent on approbation during sale.

Campbell
THE FASHION CENTRE

No goods charged or sent on approbation during sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christadelphians.

A. O. U. W. buildings, Yates street. Public meeting at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "If a man die shall he live again?" or "what the state of man after death?" All are welcome.

Full Gospel Mission.

In the Pioneer Hall, Broad street. Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. A Bible reading. At 2:30 "The new heaven and the new earth, and the holy Jerusalem coming down out of heaven," from the water of life, the tree of life, and the removal of the curse from man. And they shall reign for ever and ever. There will be evangelistic meetings every night this week except Thursday and Saturday. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Psychic Research Society.

Foresters Hall, on Broad street, between Pandora and Johnson street, on Sunday, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Jackson will lecture, subject to be taken from the congregation, followed by psychometric readings. On Thursday at the above hour, at 8 p. m., there will be an open meeting. All welcome.

Salvation Army Citadel.

Broad street. Services as follows: 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., salvation meeting in the Grand theatre. Meetings conducted by the officers in charge. Staff Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson. All are invited.

Society of Friends.

Y. M. C. A. hall, Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m.

Unitarian.

Sir William Wallace hall. Service at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. E. Kellington, M. A., will speak on "Unitarianism as a Positive Faith." A cordial welcome to all.

Spiritualism.

734 Caledonia avenue. R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Law of Suggestion." All are welcome to these meetings.

"Riki-tiki."

The government of the United States may rest now, for a mongoose, whose death had been decreed since it was illegally landed from the schooner Taurus, is dead. The Taurus, when she reached Everett from Mexico had a mongoose on board to kill the rats in the vessel, and it got ashore. When the customs officials discovered that a mongoose had been landed without their authority being consulted, the news was quickly telegraphed to Washington, and the treasury department instructed the customs men to make hurried investigations. Now the government of the great United States breathes easy, for the game warden at Seattle has assassinated the mongoose.

Steamer Aground

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 15.—The passenger steamer Chatham, of the Merchants and Miners' line, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, went aground today on the Jetty rocks, tearing a great hole in her bottom. The 76 passengers were safely taken off and landed at Jacksonville. The Chatham will, it is feared, be a total loss.

Magic Results from "Robinson" Bath

"Keep Pores Open, Be Young at 90," Says Eminent Physician.

The results produced by a Robinson "Thermal" Bath inside of 30 minutes are almost beyond belief. It has been found for instance, in the case of rheumatism, that uric acid in the blood can be extracted from the system completely in a few days' time.

Eczema can be completely cured within a week. After one or two thermal baths, nervous wrecks and the change to strength and vigor hard to realize.

Similar results are obtained in cases of kidney trouble, neuralgia, pimples, all skin diseases, throat and lung trouble, insomnia, constipation, lumbago and bad colds.

It is now possible for any man or woman to have Robinson Thermal baths at home at a cost of only a few cents.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets are on exhibition and for sale in Victoria at Cyrus H. Bowes.

Go and examine them. Ask the dealer also for the book of the century, "The Philosophy of Health and Beauty," price two dollars, but given away free for a limited time. If you cannot go and see these wonderful cabinets send your name and address to the Robinson Thermal Bath Co., Suite 71, Snowflake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information free.

Parlor Furniture



Be sure and see our stock of Parlor Furniture, Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Couches and Reed Chairs before deciding on your purchase of these goods. We are showing a well selected and pretty line of parlor goods, reasonably priced, and it will pay you to inspect them now and compare qualities and prices. Our guarantee "Goods as represented or money refunded" protects you absolutely. Country orders packed and shipped free. Free city delivery.

3 Piece Parlor Sets

Settee, Arm Chair and small Chair, mahogany finish, spring seats, rich tapestry upholstered seat and back, strongly made frames. Cash price is **\$36.90**

Many designs to choose from at \$22.95 and up.

Music Cabinets

Fine showing of these useful Cabinets. Price starts at **\$5.40** Cash.

Parlor Cabinets

A nice array of handsome Parlor Cabinets now being shown from **\$16** up.

Oilcloth and Linoleums

We are showing a splendid line of these seasonable goods at lowest prices. See our stock of these while it is complete.

COCOA DOOR MATS

New consignment of Extra Heavy High Grade Door Mats just arrived. Prices from 75c to **\$2.75**.

Smith & Champion

1420 Douglas St.

Near City Hall

Phone 718

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....	\$5.00
Six months.....	2.50
Three months.....	1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, January 16, 1910

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

We do not profess to be able to assist anyone to a decision as to the results of the British elections, in the light cast upon them by today's voting.

At the last election for the House of Commons the strength of parties was as follows:

Liberals.....	274
Unionists.....	27
Conservatives.....	131
Nationalists.....	81
Labor.....	54

This is the classification given in Whittaker's Almanac, which groups the Liberals, Nationalists and Labor members under the head of Ministerialists, this giving 512 government supporters, and the Conservatives and Unionists together in Opposition, making 153. The Opposition was therefore in a minority of 354. By-elections changed these figures so that the Ministerial majority was reduced, but it was at the time of dissolution 346, we think. The Opposition had, therefore, to gain 173 seats to get a bare majority.

THE DINNER PAIL

There are not enough dinner pails on the streets of Victoria. A goodly number of people are at work, and if there is any "unemployed" element, it is not specially visible to the casual observer. This is very well as far as it goes, but we need more people in employment. This is a very good town. We live here about as comfortably as they do anywhere in all the world. We have the best kind of a climate; we recognize no superior in the quality of our surroundings. But these things only make half a town. If Victoria were anywhere else than out here on the Pacific Coast in the very centre of the great land of promise, we might be content to sit quietly while people came here to live, and we might be satisfied to make this the Mecca of tourists and the home of people of leisure; but situated as it is we want to see our city become something more than this. There is no reason why it should not. The development of an industrial and commercial Victoria need not interfere in the least with the development of a tourist Victoria, a residential Victoria or an educational Victoria.

These industries that have already been established in the city have proved successful, and in the aggregate they make a much more formidable showing than is generally supposed. Their success ought to be an encouragement to those who would like to see other industries established here, and an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in labor-employing establishments here.

We recommend the Board of Trade to give this matter its best consideration. That organization has done a great deal of excellent work during the past year. By means of its work the Vancouver Island Development League was organized, and although it is now going along as an independent association, the Board is entitled to what credit attaches to the initiation of the movement, which resulted in the formation of that exceedingly useful body. The special committee, which was appointed at the same time as the Development League was organized, has done a great deal of useful work. These two bodies illustrate what can be done by public-spirited men, who are willing to devote their time and ability to the interests of the community without expecting any other reward than that which arises from a consciousness of duty performed.

Just here a word on this point. Victoria is perhaps not greatly different from other cities in the respect now referred to, but there is undoubtedly a carping, criticizing, fault-finding spirit here which is calculated to discourage all persons, except those who are animated by the liveliest optimism. There is an element of the community, which seems unable to believe that any one can work in what seems to be the public interest without having some undisclosed personal advantage to be served. We recall a case, which happened not long ago. A well known citizen said to the Colonist that he had thought the matter over a good deal, and he could not see where any one connected with this paper expected to make anything out of a project it was advocating. When told that no one connected with the paper expected any benefit, except such as would be shared by the whole community, he declined to believe it, because he said that no one would work as the Colonist had done unless there were some direct benefit in sight. This is a very common belief. That a man should be actuated by a desire to benefit the community is unintelligible to some people. There is another class which

is ready to object to something because they think some one is going to make something out of it. A very influential member of this community advised the Colonist not to advocate a certain thing "because it will be said So-and-So will make something out of it." He was told that the Colonist would not trouble itself to advocate anything unless some one were going to benefit by it. We think the right principle is to work for the general benefit and trust to securing a share of it.

This is all preliminary to a suggestion that the Board of Trade might perhaps with advantage take up the question of the industrial development of Victoria. At present the one thing that seems to be most worth consideration is the iron and steel industry. We think it pretty certain that within the next five years there will be a plant somewhere in British Columbia for the manufacture of pig iron and its conversion into steel. There is a steadily improving opportunity for just such a business, and we would like to see it established somewhere near this city. There is perhaps no place within the city limits where there ought to be such a plant, but there are admirable locations not far away. We know of more than one point on the shore of the Spanish peninsula admirably adapted for such a purpose, which would be within a short ride by electric line of the city, so that people could live in town and work at the plant. We know of other points in a westerly direction of which the same thing can be said. We venture to say that if the Board would interest itself in the investigation of this subject it would readily collate a great deal of very valuable information. Doubtless there are other industries for which there are excellent openings here, and for which less capital would be required than an iron and steel plant would call for; but no one individual is able to make out a case for them all. We earnestly advise a campaign for an industrial Victoria, a campaign for the multiplication of dinner-pails.

LAND CLEARING

It is understood that the provincial government will be asked to assist farmers to clear their land. The proposition, as it stands at present, originated with the Vancouver Island Development League and was brought to concrete form by a very liberal offer made by the E. & N. Railway company, but it is probable that the proposition to be laid before the government will be on more general lines. Land clearing in the heavily timbered areas of this province is an expensive undertaking, and at the present price of labor a farmer is hardly able, in most cases, to increase greatly his cultivable area. In the time of Mr. Turner's administration a plan was formulated and expressed in a statute whereby the government might make loans to associations of farmers, to be loaned out again by the associations to individuals; but as this involved a guarantee by each member of the association of the debt of every other member, and as business conditions throughout the province were not then favorable to the launching of an undertaking of that nature, nothing came of it. The plan at present proposed is the application of the principle of local improvement to land clearing. It is suggested that the government shall assist the farmer by furnishing machinery and skilled labor, and that the cost shall be charged against the land and be collected in annual instalments extending over a period of years just as assessments for local improvements are collected in the cities.

In order that this may be done legislation would have to be passed. The working out of the plan would of necessity have to be entrusted to one of the public departments, but as the whole cost would be chargeable against the land cleared, there would be in the end no loss to the revenue. When we say that the whole cost would be charged against the land, we do not mean that the first few persons, who might take advantage of the plan would be saddled with all the cost of it, but only that the charge would be estimated upon what the cost would be, if the land-clearing plant were kept constantly busy, and each farmer would pay pro rata for the time the plant was working for him. We suppose it could be arranged so that those farmers, who wished, might pay cash down for work done for them, and have the cost spread over as few years as they might wish. Of course a maximum number of years would have to be fixed for repayment. No discrimination ought to be made between the man who paid all cash or the man who paid in instalments.

We are satisfied that a plan of land-clearing carried out on the lines indicated would prove very useful. The direct and indirect gains to the province would be very large, and a great impetus would be given to the settlement of those parts of the province where the cost of clearing is calculated to deter most settlers.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Now that the election for Mayor and Aldermen is over, and the newly-elected municipal government has been duly sworn in, we know in whose hands the affairs of the city will rest during the present year. On a calm review of the situation, we see no reason to anticipate anything but the best results. Mr. Morley is able to bring to bear upon the discharge of his duties an experience of two years in the Mayor's chair and the utilization of his opportunities during Dr. Hall's terms of office to watch municipal matters closely and study municipal

problems generally. He is a resolute man and we have no doubt that he will endeavor to do his duty as he sees it. He is a good deal of a fighter, and although no one can say that he is vindictive, he is an exceedingly difficult person to drive. During his previous terms of office he had a good deal of friction with his Council. How much of it was his fault and how much blame ought properly to be laid upon the shoulders of the Aldermen of those years, it would be useless to inquire. The object of both Mayor and Council during the present year ought to be to avoid anything of that kind, and this can best be accomplished by a little give and take, and a determination on the part of each individual member of the Board to deal with every question that arises strictly on its merits and absolutely without regard to personal feelings. The executive powers of the Mayor are wide, but as a member of the City Council he is in the position of presiding officer, and he is only one of the Council in the decision of matters of policy and what may be called municipal legislation. There never ought to be any antagonism between the Mayor and Aldermen, and we feel confident that Mr. Morley intends to approach the discharge of his duties with a determination on his part to prevent any arising, if it is possible to do so consistently with his obligations as head of the city government. The Council is an exceptionally good one, and we are sure that it will do its best to give the city a harmonious and progressive administration.

There are certain questions with which the Mayor and Aldermen will have to deal. One of them is the perennial water question. It may be that Mr. Morley has some definite policy on this subject, which he will ask the Council to consider; but whether he has or not, it is the clear duty of the City Council to set itself to work at the earliest possible day to determine upon a policy. That was the instruction given them by the ratepayers when they defeated the Sooke Lake by-law. They must grapple with this matter boldly and like business men.

Another question is race track gambling. We look to the Mayor to lead the Council against a repetition of the blighting occurrence of last summer. The Colonist's position on this question has been made very plain. It is that, while not opposed to horse racing as an amusement, it is unalterably opposed to race-meetings accompanied with book-making. We shall be glad if the Mayor takes an early opportunity to put himself on record on this question. Another matter upon which he says he will take a firm position, and if he does so the Colonist will stand by him, is that the laws in regard to the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of gambling will be strictly enforced, and in this he will have the hearty support of the great majority of people, including those interested in the liquor traffic. We hope to see a strong and efficient man put in the position of City Engineer. We want to see a policy of continuous city improvement adopted, a policy of municipal tidiness, a progressive policy generally.

We have said that in the decision of matters of policy the Mayor is only one member of the City Council; but while this is true, he is the one member of that body who is expected to devote most of his time to his public duties, and therefore to him the citizens have a right to look for leadership in all matters relating to the advancement of the city, as far as they come within the purview of the city government. Mr. Morley will not hesitate about assuming this responsibility, and the Colonist promises that it will give his recommendations its careful consideration and will deal with them strictly on their merits. We intend to give him just as hearty and sympathetic support as we would have done, if he had been the choice of this paper for office, and unless he does something that ought to forfeit that support, it will be ungrudgingly extended to him during his term of office. We are sincere in wishing to see Victoria progressive and well governed. We propose to forget all differences and work with those who show a disposition to work for the city.

Therefore we bespeak for Mayor Morley the favorable regard of citizens and Aldermen. We bespeak for the Aldermen the hearty co-operation of the Mayor and the good feeling of the public. Let us all unite in making the year 1910 a good year municipally for Victoria. Mayor Morley says that this is his wish. We accept his declaration in perfect good faith. The Aldermen say they are actuated by a similar spirit. We concede this. There is not a man in the new city government against whom any charge of misuse of his position can be made and the City Council is so constituted that it ought to give Victoria a year of progressive administration.

Some idea may be formed of the storm of a few days ago in New York when we mention that the Mayor of that city was delayed on his way home by his train becoming stalled in a snowdrift. The Mayor and a companion attempted to walk. The former sank exhausted in a snow drift and when rescued his ears were frozen and he was so weak that he could not be taken home, but was compelled to rest for the night in a house near by. His companion was even more unfortunate. He was blown from a railway trestle, upon which the two were walking, and had one of his legs broken. This combined with the exposure will probably prove fatal to him.

WEILERBROS

Five Floors of Home Comforts

WEILERBROS

Don't Miss This

Display of Royal Aller Vale Motto Tableware

DON'T miss our special exhibit of that quaint and decorative pottery—Royal Aller Vale Motto Ware. One of our Government Street windows is filled with it, and we have another exhibit inside. Glance at this window showing, then come inside and inspect at closer range—read the happy advice the "Mottos" contain.

Hundreds of useful and serviceable pieces for the table and for general use in the home are included. A few such pieces add a charming quaintness to the table and the room, and the cost is little. We have never had a line so popular alike with tourists and residents. Porridge bowls, teapot stands, teapots, sugars and creams, hot water jugs, milk jugs, match holders, ash trays, tobacco jars, mustard pots, butter dishes, milk horns, loving cups, vases, and dozens of other articles. Such mottoes as these:

Life is mostly froth and bubble.

Two things stand as stone—

Kindness in another's trouble,

Courage in your own.

Some haec meat that canna eat,

An' some would eat that want it;

But we haec meat and we can eat,

So let the Lord be thankit.

Say not always what you know, but always know what you say.

Be a little deaf and blind, and happiness you'll always find.

Improve time in time while time lasts, for all time is no time when time's past.

Do not burden today's burden with tomorrow's load.

Water is good outside or in.....

To slake the thirst or cleanse the skin.

Some New Creations in Jardinieres Just in

We have received with this shipment two very attractive lines of jardinières. We have these with decorations of daffodils and also in a pretty conventional design—no mottoes. These pleasing examples will appeal to the homekeeper who takes pride in her floral decorations. They'll make worthy coverings for the pots of your most valuable plants. Come in and see them.

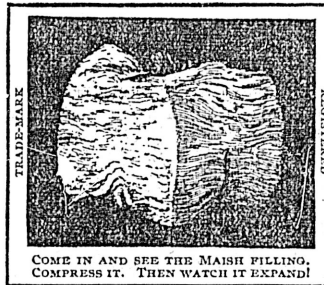
With daffodil decorations, priced at \$2.00 to75¢ Others at \$1.50, \$1.75 and50¢

A New Lot of "Maish" Cotton Comforts

We Sold Out Our Stock Early in the Month and These Are Welcome

A strong demand for those "Maish" cotton comforts cleared our bedding store of our first large shipments of this season, and for a week or more we have been compelled to disappoint some seekers after the best cotton-filled comfort on the market. Saturday we received a big shipment and can now take care of your orders.

Best plan is to come in tomorrow morning and secure one. The cold weather will linger with us for some considerable time yet, so best be prepared for it.



COME IN AND SEE THE MAISH FILLING. COMPRESS IT. THEN WATCH IT EXPAND!

Nothing exhausts you so as heavy bed clothes. When you have slept under a Maish Comfort, when you know how luxuriously warm yet light it is, you can't be satisfied with ordinary comforts.

Come in and see our display, and let us show you the filling of these popular comforts. A special process cotton gives you warmth without weight—the desired feature in bedding.

We offer you a big choice of patterns and colorings in the coverings. Come in and see them.

A New Shipment of Collapsible Go-Carts

Just a Limited Quantity—If You Have Been Waiting, Come in Soon

THE unusually bright weather immediately preceding Christmas brought an exceptionally heavy demand for those wonderful Whitney Collapsible Go-Carts, and we sold completely out of the most popular lines. Result was we were compelled to disappoint many inquirers. We have had a shipment rushed through, and we invite those who have been in to come again and choose one. We advise an early visit though, for although but in yesterday, several have disappeared, and the whole shipment will quickly go.

We Have Them Priced at \$9, \$11 and \$14

Some "Smart" New Hall Seats and Mirrors

Mission Designs Bound to Please—Priced Right Too

Last week we received some very "smart" creations in hall seats and hall mirrors. These are in Mission design and in that much favored Early English finish. These designs show the work of master men and the materials and finish are fully up to the high Weiler Standard.

Mission furniture for the hall is fast growing in popularity, and with suitable hangings, carpets, etc., a most attractive hall can be produced. These splendid pieces will help some. Let us show them. Third floor.

HALL SEATS—Some of the most attractive mission designs we have shown. Each has a cupboard-seat. Both well made and finished, and worthy a place in your hall—

In Early English oak finish at\$8.50

In solid oak, Early English finish, at\$16.00

HALL MIRRORS—We have many styles from which you may choose. Three of the late arrivals are very interesting. Best quality bevel plate mirror in each—

Early English oak finish at\$7.50

Solid Oak, Early English finish, at \$14.00 and\$10.00

Have You a Place for a Music Cabinet?

If You Have You'll Find Our Offerings Are Interesting

If you have a place in your home where a music cabinet would fill "a long-felt want," you should be interested in our offerings. These cabinets of ours are very handsome in appearance and while serving a most useful purpose, add a decorative charm to the room.

We have a choice of styles and a price list that includes one to your liking. The popular woods and finishes are shown. Mahogany predominates, though we have other styles. One handsome cabinet in Circassian walnut is worthy of special mention.

Let Us Show You the Range Priced From \$8.50 to \$35

Big Reductions on Odd Pieces of Cut Glass

Some Patterns Are Being Closed Out—A Chance to Save

Inventory of the cut glass stock discloses some few patterns of which we have but one or two pieces. These we have decided to close out, and to make quick, decisive work of it we have reduced the prices from 30 per cent to 40 per cent on these, offering you an unusual opportunity to secure a splendid piece of glass at but a fraction of its regular worth.

This glass is from one of the foremost British makers—a house famed for its cut glass productions. Sugars and creams, jelly dishes, bowls, etc., are included, but just a limited quantity—so few pieces that you'll have to be prompt if you would share in these special offerings. Anticipate your wedding gifts wants—nothing nicer than cut glass.

Many Attractive New Draperies Just Received

The West's Greatest Furniture House

Furnish-
ers of
Homes
Hotels
Clubs

WEILERS

Furnish-
ers of
Churches
Schools
Boats



UNIONISTS WIN SEATS

(Continued from Page One)

the Manchester bye-election of 1908 by 429 votes, loses his seat to Sir George Kemp, Liberal, by 783.

Right Hon. G. Wyndham, who will be governor-general of Canada if the Unionists take on the government, carried his Dover seat by a slightly increased majority.

The Liberals took away a thousand votes from Sir Gilbert Parker in the Gravesend district, but he retains his seat as a Unionist.

The famous barrister, Rufus Isaacs, keeps Reading for the Liberals by a small majority, but T. Russell Rea, a prominent shipowner, loses Gloucester to the Unionist, H. Terrell.

Notable Liberal Victory

J. T. Lincoln, Liberal, defeated H. Pike Pease, one of the most prominent Unionists, in Darlington by 29 votes, while Premier Asquith's brother-in-law, F. Tennant, lost his seat for Salisbury to the Unionist, G. Locker Lampson, by 314 votes.

Captain G. V. Barling, Unionist, was re-elected in Winchester, polling 1,729 votes to 1,268 by the Liberal nominee, G. W. Ricketts.

A. H. Scott, Liberal, was re-elected for Ashton-under-Lynn, defeating H. Whiteley, Unionist, and the Socialist, J. R. Clynes, Laborite, was re-elected for Manchester Northeast, over Sir W. H. Vaudrey, Unionist, 5,157 to 3,679.

Manchester Southwest returns H. A. Colfax, Unionist, by 3,151; Needham, Liberal, 3,004, and J. McLachlan, Laborite, 1,218.

Salford South—H. B. Ellico, Liberal, re-elected, 3,952; C. M. Bartow, Unionist, 2,636.

Of the six districts in Manchester two remained loyal to free trade. Liberal and Labor candidates being returned by large majorities, although these were somewhat smaller than in 1906. The sixth district was lost to the free-traders through a triangular fight, the Unionist nominee being returned although he received a thousand less votes than the combined poll for the Liberal and Labor candidates.

Manchester East elected J. E. Sutton, Laborite, over R. Elvy Robb, Unionist.

Manchester South re-elected A. A. Haworth, Liberal, over Capt. C. W. Jackson, Unionist, 5,121 to 3,559.

Scarborough—W. Russell Rea, Liberal, re-elected, 2,001; Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundel, Unionist, 2,719.

Salford West—C. W. Agnew, Liberal, re-elected, 6,210; Carlyon Bellaire, Unionist, 5,238; A. A. Purcell, Laborite, 2,336.

Manchester North—Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal, re-elected, 5,210; H. E. Howells, Unionist, 3,951.

In King's Lynn, T. Gibson Bowles, Liberal, 1,900, Hon. E. Cadogan, Unionist, 1,638.

Lancashire, division of Bury—G. Toulmin, Liberal, re-elected. Mid-Durham—J. Wilson (Liberal-Laborite) by acclamation.

Grimsby furnished a great surprise, for it shifted 200 votes and its seat from the Unionist to the Liberal column. T. Ewing defeated Sir G. Douglas, one of the foremost Unionist orators.

The streets in the center of London were almost impassable after the dinner hour from throngs swarming in from the suburbs to get the election returns. The newspaper offices on Fleet street were the popular magnets. Many screens were erected on street corners, on which the results were bulletined. Reports were read at theatres and music halls to big audiences.

By Acclamation

Unionists elected by acclamation were: Oxford University, Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir W. Anson; Cambridge University, S. H. Butcher and J. E. P. Rawlinson; Dublin University, Sir E. Carson and Sir J. H. Campbell; West Birmingham, Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain; Penrith, J. W. Lowther, speaker of the House of Commons; Belfast East, G. W. L. Wolf.

Nationalists elected by acclamation: Dublin, St. Patrick's, W. Field; Dublin North, J. J. Clancy; Dublin Harbour, T. Harrington; Galway City, S. G. Wynn; Kilkenny, P. O'Brien.

Liberal elected by acclamation—North Division of Salford W. P. Dyles.

The Summary.

At the close of the general elections today, the standing of the various parties, including uncontested seats, was: Unionists, 13; Liberals, 37; Laborites, 6; Nationalists, 5.

Unionist gains, 18; Liberal gains, 3; Laborite gain, over Liberal, 1; no change, 6. Of the 12 seats contested in London the Liberals held seven and the Unionists five; three of the latter being gains—in North Lambeth, Frixton, and Fulham. In the provinces the Unionists gained Southwest Manchester, Stalybridge, Salisbury, Rochester, Burnley, two seats in Devonport, Cambridge, Yarmouth, Gloucester, Wolverhampton West and South, Weymouth, and two seats in Bath. The Liberals won Manchester Northwest, Darlington, and Grimsby.

Several of the members of the cabinet spoke before their constituents tonight. Premier Asquith, Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, and Chancellor Lloyd-George devoted their speeches mainly to upholding the government's management of the navy. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, denounced "the party of privilege and class."

Richard Jebb, a vigorous tariff reform candidate, furnished one of the most interesting events of the day. He visited the headquarters of his rival, to denounce charges against him. A fight followed, and Mr. Jebb was thrown into the street.

Press Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The only morning newspapers commenting on the election are the Observer, which was a pioneer in tariff reform and the big navy crusade, and the Sunday Times, which is a Conservative organ. The Observer says: "In circumstances of exceptional difficulty the Unionists did well yesterday. They must strain every nerve to do still better tomorrow and throughout the next few days. Even if they do no more than maintain their initial rate of progress they would return to the house of commons a powerfully reinforced party. That was one of the main objects aimed at."

The Observer finds grounds for hope everywhere, except Lancashire, where the Socialists are running away with the workmen, and thinks new life has been infused into the Unionist party. The Times takes a gloomier view: "It is much too soon to abandon hope," it says, "but so far results show that the Unionist battle cries have not aroused any great enthusiasm with the bulk of the electors. Even the trump card of a strong navy and the appeal to the patriotism of the people lost their potency when coupled with proposals to tax the food of the people. The party leaders have failed to organize for victory."

The paper deplors the fact that the expected landslide has not happened, while it thinks that two waves of popular feeling are likely, having their centres at Manchester and Birmingham. It considers Lancashire's adherence to free trade a bad omen. The Conservative Sunday papers point out that the Unionists increased their popular vote yesterday by 13,616, as compared with a Radical increase of 367.

AMUSEMENTS

"Sweet Innisfallen."

A new star in the play and a new play for the star, Mr. Bernard Daly in "Sweet Innisfallen!" It is hardly correct to say Mr. Daly is a new star for he has appeared for the past two seasons as Dan O'Hara, the singing blacksmith, in Joe Murphy's "Kerry Cross" and also as "Rory of the Hills." Mr. Daly is under the management of A. E. Caldwell, an able and experienced manager, which guarantees Mr. Daly's further rapid advancement. Arrangements have been perfected for Mr. Daly and his company to appear at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow night under the auspices of The Knights of Columbus, and for their benefit.

Mr. Daly has secured in his new play, "Sweet Innisfallen," a vehicle in which his clever comedy, acting and singing are fully exploited. He sings a number of new songs and one old one, "The Weaving of the Green," which will warm the Irish heart of him, or her, who hears him sing. "Sweet Innisfallen" derives its title from the locality in which its scenes are laid, the island of "Innisfallen," in the beautiful lakes of Killarney. The story is strong, full of wit and action, and not a dull moment in it.

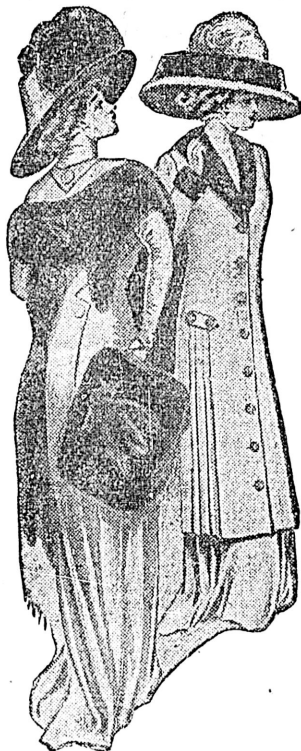
At Pantages.

Society folks and all others who care for the clever thinness of theatricals will be interested in the fact that Mr. J. Edward Hall and Miss Betty Thaw, both quite well and favorably known as portrayers of society characters in the larger legitimate productions, have been engaged by Mr. Pantages for a season in vaudeville and will appear at the Victoria Pantages all this week, beginning at tomorrow's matinee. Mr. Hall and Miss Thaw are to present "The Bachelor's Widow," one of the most clever things in one act plays. It has to do with a bachelor and a maid of the higher social stratum, a bit of childhood, a bit of romance, and a lot of happy situations, in fact it is a very classy romantic comedy playlet. Phil Latosh, the Talkative Juggler, comes direct from the Orpheum Circuit, where he has made a red hit—now Phil made the same impression on Pantage's audience before going to the Orpheum, all of which proves that the number is of the very highest class. Tege and Daniels, German Comedians, Valle in musical

Enormous Reductions In Ladies' Costumes

As announced in our advertisement of January 1st, we intend disposing of every Costume in our Ready-to-Wear Department. No costume will be carried over to another season. We therefore offer remarkable opportunities to economize in the purchase of a Smart Street Suit. These are not only the very height of fashion, but man-tailored and exclusive in design—no two alike.

On Sale Tomorrow Morning



MISSSES' RED SERGE COSTUME, plain tailored, very stylish. Regular price \$21.50, for **\$14.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, grey mixed tweed, black velvet collar, smart and serviceable, 3/4 length coat, satin lined. Regular price \$35, for **\$20.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, fine striped serge, dark green, 7/8 length coat, lined with satin. Regular price \$30.00, for **\$20.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, old rose shade, 3/4 length coat, satin lined, trimmed with jet buttons, beautiful Parisian design, remarkably stylish. Regular price \$51.00, for **\$25.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, navy blue ladies' cloth, 7/8 length coat, satin lined, a pattern suit, exceedingly handsome. Regular price \$51.00, for **\$30.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, splendid quality black serge with fine stripe, 3/4 length coat, lined with satin. Regular price \$36.00, for **\$20.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, navy blue cloth, plain tailored style, satin lined, very stylish model. Regular price \$30.00, for **\$26.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, fine serge, taupe shade, 7/8 length coat, lined with satin, trimmed with fine braid and jet buttons. Regular price \$43.50, for **\$27.50**
 LADY'S COSTUME, wisteria shade fine serge, a very handsome suit with 3/4 length coat, satin lined. Regular price \$41.50, for **\$28.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, newest plum color, fine cloth, 7/8 length coat, satin lined. Regular price \$51.50, for **\$32.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, charming shade of peacock blue, 7/8 length coat, satin lined. Regular price \$40.00, for **\$25.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, lovely shade of green, 7/8 length coat, satin lined, elegantly tailored. Regular price \$30.00, for **\$20.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, fine blue serge, 1/2 length coat. Regular price \$24.50, for **\$14.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, wisteria shade, 3/4 length coat, lined with satin, beautiful pattern suit. Regular price \$42.25, for **\$29.00**
 LADY'S COSTUME, dark helio., coat lined with satin, 7/8 length, an exceedingly handsome Parisian model. Regular price \$57.50, for **\$35.00**

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

The White House. 1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Don't Overlook the Big Clothing Sale

at Fit-Reform

TODAY

Every garment in stock reduced.

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM

1201 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE MIKADO Japanese Fancy Goods BAZAAR 1404 Government Street, Cor. Johnson St.

brought here, because features of his confession bear striking resemblance to the Lamphere confession.

Would Succeed "Uncle Joe"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative G. J. Dickma, of Michigan, today formally announced his candidacy for speaker of the House of Representatives to succeed "Uncle Joe" Cannon at the end of the present session. Speaker Cannon has made it clear that he has no intention of resigning before the end of his present term.

Notable Meteor

GRAND FORKS, N.D., Jan. 15.—A meteor fifteen inches in diameter and weighing heavily, buried itself six feet in the earth near Carrington early today. For a full minute before it struck it illuminated the entire surrounding country, and its impact with the earth produced vibrations like those from an earthquake. The meteor remained hot for 24 hours after it struck the earth.

BOVRIL

Is Concentrated Nourishment

For years beef tea was in every sick-room. It was thought to be nourishing, but doctors have shown that it has no food value.

BOVRIL has replaced it because—

BOVRIL nourishes where beef only stimulates—

BOVRIL enriches the blood where beef tea only pleases the palate—

BOVRIL is always ready, but beef tea requires great care and hours of preparation.

BOVRIL costs a mere trifle compared with its value—beef tea is expensive.

Economise by buying the 1/2-lb. or 1-lb. bottle.

Ale Is Good for All Ailments

When you order Ale from your dealer, you want the best and purest. You don't want to pay for "a headache in the morning." You'll agree to that we're sure.

When you order Ales or Beers here you skip the impurities, you get pure hop and malt drinks, with sparkling life in them, too. Ales and Beers that you like to have in your home for yourself, your family and guests.

Only the best and most reliable brands of Ales, Porters, Wines, Liquors and Liqueurs are to be found at this store. These are sold at popular prices.

TEST OUR PROMPT DELIVERY SYSTEM
TRY OUR FINE OLD PORT AND SHERRY

Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974 1327 Douglas St. Corner Johnson



**Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws
Falling Saws Circular Saws**

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., Agents. Phone 59

LEMON GONNASSON & CO.
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.
THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS
Corner Government and Orchard Streets

If It Comes from

CLAY'S

It's The Best

Phone - - 101

P. & B. Deadening Felt

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound.
Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

R. ANGUS
1105 Wharf Street

Dainty Silver

Possessing a charm equalled only by its fine wearing quality, silverware marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Is the ready choice of those who want the best in knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Best tea sets, dishes, wafers, etc. are stamped.

MERIDEN BROS. CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

Real Hair Braids

In all sizes
THE LATEST PADS, ETC., AT
MRS. KOSCHE'S
HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
P. O. Box 98, 1715 Government St.

Stanley Ave.

Nice Modern Bungalow

Seven rooms, all conveniences.

\$4500

EASY TERMS

Heisterman, Forman and Company

1207 Government St.
Phone 55

Smoke the
Big B Cigar
IT'S GOOD

Latest Importations From China

Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; gents' pajamas in beautiful striped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimonos. Nothing more beautiful. The loveliest silk embroidered doilies ever shown.

QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
P. O. Box 98, 1715 Government St.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Will Meet Tomorrow.

A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held at the City Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m.

Club Meeting Abandoned.

Owing to illness, the social meeting of St. Andrew's Young People's society that was being arranged to be held at the home of Mr. Clay on Monday evening has been postponed until a date to be announced later. Consequently there will be no young people's meeting on Monday.

Annual Scottish Concert.

Scottish people of Victoria should keep in mind the annual Burns concert, "Two o'rs o' Scottish song an' story," under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. The programme as arranged so far is well up to the high standard set by Mr. Brown, the very best talent the city affords has been secured and some from Vancouver will assist. When all arrangements have been completed, further announcements will be made in our advertising columns.

Cadets' Rifle Practice.

Yesterday morning the cadets of the High School held their usual Saturday rifle practice at the Drill Hall. With a possible of 25 points, the following are some of the best scores: Bousley 22, Green 20, Yull 20, Loece 19, Elford 17, Salmon 17, Yates 16, Stevens 16, Boggs 15. The corps has entered a series of matches, one each month, lasting until the end of April. This is in competition with the other cadet corps of Canada, and is being conducted by the Dominion Rifle Association.

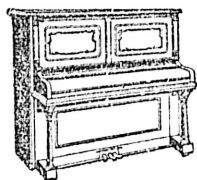
Motor Stage for Cariboo.

A project by which the time of transportation of both mail and passengers will be minimized from the present stage coach time of four days to two and a half days by auto-bus between Ashcroft and Fort George is the plan of a company just formed in this city to be known as the Cariboo Motor company, to run a regular service between Ashcroft and Soda Creek, where arrangements have been made to connect with a new fast steamer to be put into operation on the Upper Fraser next May. The first auto-bus to be used in this service is now under construction in the Old Country, and will be put into commission in May. Each passenger will be averaged to about forty pounds of luggage, with a possible seating capacity of ten persons.

May.

The death occurred yesterday at the St. Joseph's hospital, of John William May, who was well known throughout the city, having for many years been a night watchman in the business portion. The late Mr. May was 43 years of age and succumbed to an attack of Bright's disease. The deceased was a native of Chatham, England, and came to this city on H. M. S. Grafton as a ship's boy, and later was transferred to the position of warder of the naval prison. Since his retirement he has been pensioned from the British navy. During the period previous to his removal to the hospital, the late Mr. May contracted a severe cold and ultimately passed away. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 18, at 2:30, from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company. The deceased was a member of the United Service Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and the members will attend in a body.

The New



Fletcher Bros.

Piano

Prices: \$350 and \$375

Notwithstanding these popular prices, the "Fletcher Piano" is a perfect unity of almost countless points of supreme excellence. It is built expressly for us, and besides being superlatively fine musically, it has the most charming exterior—representing the height of fashion in piano architecture.

Old Pianos in Part Payment

Wouldn't you rather have a new, high grade Piano instead of your old one? We are most liberal in our recognition of the value of old instruments accepted as part payment, and we sell on the most convenient terms. Think it over and see us tomorrow.

Fletcher Bros.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1213 Government Street
Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

A Revelation in Tea Goodness



is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities.
—Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.—

NEW COUNCIL FOR OAK BAY

Contest Yesterday in but One Ward—By-Laws Are Carried

The municipal elections in Oak Bay yesterday, which were confined to one contest in the centre ward, resulted as follows: J. H. McGregor, 79; H. T. Lott, 71; and W. Noble 66. Messrs. McGregor and Lott are accordingly elected as councillors for the centre ward. The composition of the new council is as follows: Reeve, W. Henderson; councillors, north ward, J. C. Sprule and J. H. Hargreaves; centre ward, J. H. McGregor and H. T. Lott; south ward, F. B. Pemberton and S. R. Newton. The only former councillor seeking reelection to be defeated was W. Noble.

Both the by-laws, the Water Charges by-law and the Uplands Farm by-law, for the former measure 164 votes were in favor, and but 12 against while for the latter the vote was 156, against 31. This measure required that three-fifths of the total vote polled should be in favor of it, which was the case.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Theatre By-Law.

Sir—Well, I hope Mr. Boschwitz is satisfied! He, as you all know, sent out posters against it, to I understand nearly every voter and I am informed as a ship's boy and later was transferred to the position of warder of the naval prison. Since his retirement he has been pensioned from the British navy. During the period previous to his removal to the hospital, the late Mr. May contracted a severe cold and ultimately passed away. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 18, at 2:30, from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company. The deceased was a member of the United Service Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and the members will attend in a body.

Progressive Victoria, you advertise as a residential city, a pleasure resort and the "capital of the Province, yet you refuse to subscribe 50 cents a year for a first-class Opera House. Even now a great many of the better attractions go only to Vancouver as they will not come to such a poor theatre as the one we have to put up with for so long. Surely after the loss of life and terrible accidents that have occurred elsewhere from time to time, it would have been worth while for insurance sake alone to have known that we had a modern theatre with every modern safe-guard such as this would have been. A really good theatre would have increased the value of every piece of property in the city and have been an attraction that the city sadly needs. Had the city given the property it would have been worth it to the city several times over, a good theatre now you cannot get and if you get one at all it will be some cheap affair. Progressive Victoria, you make some wretched mistakes at times!

F. E. PEMBERTON.

Sanitation.

With the election of a new council last week, one or two ideas new to Victorians may be put into place. In this morning's Colonist the report of the sanitary inspector appears and contains a recommendation that a better system of garbage collection, something badly needed here.

Here let me make a suggestion. In my old home town, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, some years ago it cost the council \$100,000 per year for the collection of garbage and thousands more for its destruction. An able civil engineer was put in charge of the destructor and in every short time, the streets for a quarter-mile radius of each of these places were lighted by power generated at the destructor; the clinker, which heretofore had cost a large sum of money to cart away, was being made into mortar, bricks and slabs for street paving, and instead of this branch of civic activity being extremely costly, all the cost was being met by the sale of these products, and a surplus turned into the civic treasury in addition.

A description of the plant and machinery used appears in the report of an address delivered by the engineer before the Bradford meeting of the British Association in 1900, and I feel sure that the engineers in charge of the destructor and its products would be glad to furnish particulars, and if our council is not averse to making enquiries from an "effete" British council, they may get some information which will materially help progressive Victoria.

JAMES T. STOTT.

Jan. 16, 1910.

All this next week a Big Blouse Sale at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas Street, in time for the New Year gains. Special Cashmere Hose, best English makes, 25c; a splendid line at 35c, or 3 for \$1.00; Hair Pads, 25c up; Hair Nets, special, 10c or 3 for a quarter.

Zalobny Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

NICHOLSON WINS FIGHT FOR REEVE

Three-Cornered Fight in South Saanich Warmly Contested—Councillors Elected

Joseph Nicholson won in the three cornered fight for the reevehip of the municipality of South Saanich at the municipal elections held yesterday. With a total vote of 279 he secured a plurality of 47 over Henry Puckle, who in turn led Fred G. Quick, reeve for the past two years, by 56. The vote stood Nicholson, 279; Puckle, 232; Quick, 137.

The aldermanic fight was a keen one. In wards one and two the councillors were returned by acclamation, F. N. Borden and E. B. Sewell being the respective representatives. In the other wards the vote stood as follows: Ward three, Frank Hobbes, 74; George Grogan, 17. Ward four: Joseph Freeman, 56; R. E. Hall, 44. Ward five, J. A. Grant, 86; R. Riddland, 69. Ward six, George Stewart, 45; James Matthews, 38; P. Holloway, 11.

For school trustees the vote stood as follows: William Campbell, 397; J. M. Miller, 393; Joseph Bull, 315; John G. McKay, 267; F. Lindsay, 171. Messrs. Campbell, Miller and Bull were declared elected.

By wards the vote for reeve was as follows:

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tl.
Nicholson	55	75	46	36	42	25	279
Puckle	15	33	34	60	62	38	232
Quick	3	30	13	17	42	32	137

SANGSTER REEVE OF NORTH SAANICH

Last Year's Office Holder Won Out by Only Eight Points—Councillors Elected

The most heated local campaign since North Saanich became a municipality concluded yesterday when the election took place. Sidney's court house was the Mecca for the farmers for miles around. The majority not only came to vote but with the fixed determination of spending the day there, assisting the candidates they were supporting, and waiting for the announcement of the results. As may well be imagined the centre of the district presented an exceedingly busy scene.

Results in Detail.

Appended are the detailed results:

Reeve

George Sangster (elected)..... 102

C. C. Cochran..... 93

Spoiled ballots..... 1

For Councillors

North Ward—

H. Brethour (elected)..... 63

A. M. Ego (elected)..... 45

Macdonald..... 41

Spoiled ballots..... 2

South Ward—

Mackenzie (elected)..... 50

Hewitt (elected)..... 47

Blackburn..... 14

Dyne..... 13

School Trustees

McKillop (elected)..... 128

Fairclough (elected)..... 109

Norris (elected)..... 85

Simmons..... 81

Moses..... 78

Emery..... 35

Spoiled ballots..... 4

VICTORIA WEST CLUB MEETS ON THURSDAY

A meeting was held the other evening by the executive committee of the Victoria West Athletic association at the residence of A. Monteith, when business of more than usual importance was transacted. It seems that the officials of the above club are carefully preparing a huge bomb, but what the outcome will be is hard to tell at present. They are working quietly, but all the time seem to have something up their sleeves. At first they had intended, as stated in our Friday morning's issue, to hold a huge meeting of residents and well known business men of the West End district on next Tuesday night at the club rooms, but it is now found that this will be impossible for many to attend on this night, so that the general meeting has been postponed until next Thursday night, when President D. S. Tait will call the meeting to order immediately at 8 o'clock. It is then that the fuse of the above-mentioned bomb will be ignited and just what the outcome will be is up to that meeting—whether it will do the work intended or whether it will be just an empty blast. It will thus be seen the importance of this meeting on Thursday next and all its members and residents and business men who are in any way interested in the welfare of the growing generation of Victoria West are most urgently asked to make it a point to try to be present. On Tuesday evening the com-

CANADA B. RANGE

\$50, \$55 and \$60

- Mechanically Perfect
- Scientifically Perfect
- Hygienically Perfect
- Economically Perfect

It never fails to do the work that is expected of it under the severest test, and do it perfectly. It costs no more than the ordinary cast iron range. See our new consignment of these unrivalled bakers.

Drake Hardware Co. 608 Yates St. Cor. Government

THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA Know Well

that by supporting COPAS & YOUNG they insure themselves against those ATROCIOUS COMBINATIONS whose only aims are to bleed them on the price of their foods. PAY NO ATTENTION to the baits they offer you now. REMEMBER they charged you on an average 35 PER CENT. MORE for your Groceries, before the ANTI-COMBINE STORE OPENED, and would DO IT AGAIN if they had the chance.

C & Y are the People's Grocers

ACADIAN CODFISH, 2 lb. box..... 25¢
FRESH FINNAN HADDIE, per lb..... 12½¢
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for..... \$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, equal to any tea with a fancy name sold in the city at 50c per lb., 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for..... \$1.00
RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack..... \$1.75
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for..... 25¢
MANITOBA ROLLED OATS, 20c lb., sack..... 90¢
ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20 oz. can..... 10¢
PEARL TAPIOCA OR SAGO, 4 lbs. for..... 25¢
Or 9 lbs. for..... 50¢
DAY & MARTIN'S LAUNDRY BLUE, 1 lb. pkt..... 15¢
STRAWBERRIES OR RASPBERRIES, Tartan Brand, 2 lb. tins, each..... 17½¢
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 16 oz. bottle..... 90¢
PORK, BEANS and TOMATO SAUCE, 3 tins for..... 25¢
PURE LARD, 1 lb. pkt. 20c, 3 lb. tin..... 60¢
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUP, all kinds, per tin..... 30¢

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Phones 94 and 95 Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
QUICK DELIVERY

mittee will hold another meeting, when final arrangements for the mass meeting will be completed.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of Mrs. McArthur, Head street, Esquimalt, when a number of friends invited by Mrs. J. T. Lowry, took the house by surprise, catching everyone unawares. The evening was spent in games and dancing after which a dainty supper was served, the table having been prettily decorated by Miss Annie McArthur. At an early hour the party left for their homes in autos. The following were present: Mrs. J. T. Lowry, Mrs. Finmore, Mrs. Raymond, Misses M. Gannon, W. Gannon, N. Clark, A. Murisiet, M. Graham, N. Bisson, A. McArthur, J. McDonald, M. Quinn, L. McArthur, M. Nyland, J. Coady, McDonald, F. Hynes, J. McArthur, K. Saunders, V. Hodson, F. Brown, M. J. Keppoch, J. T. Lowry, S. Lowry, Jim McArthur, W. H. McArthur, J. Coverdale, W. McArthur and P. Nyland.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Just arrived, a new line of Calendar mounts and Pads for Xmas. Also a full line of Kodaks, Cameras, Lanterns, Slides, and other Photographic goods.

at
Maynard's Photo Stock House
715 Pandora Avenue

Hall's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is not only the finest tonic, it is also a builder up of brain and body for children and adults.

SOLD ONLY BY

HALL'S
Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas Tel. 201.



The
Hudson's Bay Co.
Sole Agents
For British Columbia.

HOUSES BUILT On the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

"Of Nature's gift to Mankind none is so great, so priceless, and withal so little appreciated, as good health."

Probably you have experienced that feeling termed "down and out."

The "Royal" Vibrator

Eliminates this feeling. It settles the nerves and strengthens the muscles.

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited

Mail orders attended to. Government Street Victoria, B. C.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

A Few Suggestions in Our Line

SUGAR CURED HAMS, 8 to 12 lb. weight	20c
SUGAR CURED BACON	25c
PICNIC HAMS	17c
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE	15c
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 10 lb. pails	\$1.85
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 5 lb. pails	.95c
HOME RENDERED LARD, in 3 lb. pails	.60c
BACON BACKS	20c
DRY SALT PORK	18c
SMOKED PIG JOWLS	15c
HOME MADE HEAD CHEESE	12-12c

Our fresh meat line is very complete. Let us have your next order.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Douglas Market

TEL. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET

THE MARKET THAT S ERVES YOU BEST

The Dominion Bank

Paid Up Capital	\$ 4,000,000
Reserves	5,400,000
Deposits by Public	44,000,000
Total Assets	59,000,000

Victoria B. C. Branch C. E. THOMAS, Manager
Temporary Premises, Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

University School

FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C. FOR BOYS



Next Term Begins January 11th
in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.
Chemical Laboratory; Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction; Football and Cricket; Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C. WARDEN:
Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).
PRINCIPALS:
R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.), assisted by a resident staff of University Men.
For Prospectus Apply The Bursar.

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

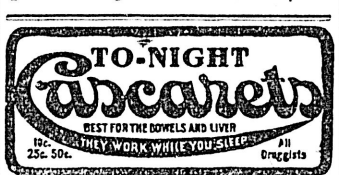
In Woman's Realm

Here and There

Last month thirty housekeepers applied to the Young Women's Christian Association for help and only twelve girls asked for situations. Of these eight found positions. If this is a fair indication of the state of the labor market there is little danger that we can have too many young women who are willing to help in the homes of Victoria. It would be interesting to know whether the twenty-two ladies who asked for servants found them elsewhere. It is very certain that there is much demand for a class of women's labor of which there is almost no supply. There are old people and widowers with children as well as other housekeepers who would be very glad to pay good wages to capable middle-aged women. Now, those who are in need of such service must either employ nurses at high wages, suffer great inconvenience or break up their homes. Few young girls will undertake the care of old people or the patience and experience necessary for this work. Nor are many of them very suitable where the mistress of the house is not strong. The kind, capable, motherly woman who is in a position to go out would readily find employment here.

British Columbia is not the only part of the Empire where women have to do without servants. In New Zealand almost all women, unless they are very wealthy, contrive to do their own work. In order to do this easily they have adopted all sorts of labor-saving devices. It appears there is a man employed to do the gardening and the housework which the mistress finds too hard. Efforts have been made to secure servants by state-aided immigration but it was found that when girls came they soon sought and obtained other employments. As in Canada, a very large proportion of the newcomers marry and in their turn help to create a greater demand for household labor. There is perhaps no question of greater importance to women today than this, of how to secure help in their homes. It is perfectly true that in many cases it is better that housewives and their daughters should do their own work. There are a number of people who speak as if their ability to engage a maid, or several, lends them added dignity. There are, it is to be feared, many who have both the time and the talent necessary to perform their own household tasks, who feel that the necessity of doing so is something to be just a little ashamed of. But when all allowances are made it is still true that servants are needed in many homes where, under the present circumstances, they cannot be obtained.

While there are thousands of young girls starving in the sweat shops of the East, the women of this country are not in such a position. English women have for many years worked for their relatives and friends in all sorts of capacities. But lately the Conservative and Unionist Suffrage Association has been formed. Lady Knightley of Frawley, who is moving spirit in forming the new society, has the purpose of securing votes for women at home. The resolution that the "time is ripe for extending the suffrage to duly qualified women," was moved by Lady Betty Balfour sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur Balfour. This resolution repudiates the methods of the suffragettes and will follow the example of the original Woman's Suffrage Society, whose policy has been directed by Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Lancett. These constitutional supporters of the cause will be much more formidable opponents than the suffragettes with all their militant tactics.



As was natural, the wives and daughters of the peers have taken an intense interest in the budget discussions. They alone had the right to enter the House. Hours before the time of the sitting ladies crowded the entrance and some of those who did were obliged to kneel or sit on the floor during the debate.



I didn't. I did.

Quit Being Seasick
Yes You Can. The Next Time You Travel Buy A Box of Mothersill's Seasick Remedy.

It absolutely prevents all forms of nausea, whether on land or sea. Pure and harmless. 50c and \$1.00 packages at your druggist or write Mothersill Remedy Co., 287 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Good Nursing

Mrs. G. L. Walker, late of Bardette Avenue attends patients at their homes or receives them into her nursing home "Winston" Esquimalt road (next to St. George's Inn) moderate terms. Phone R-1627.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C. Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Attendants of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Numbered Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, February 1st. Principal, J. W. GURCH, M.A.

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School. Science Matriculation a specialty. Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation. Phone 2041. 166 Medina St.

St. George's School for Girls

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. 1157 Rockland Avenue. Easter term opens Tuesday, January 11th. Boarders return Monday, January 10th, 1910. Principal: Mrs. Suttle. (At home Friday.)

great cities, while in many of the stores saleswomen are working for wages on which they cannot support themselves, there ought to be no difficulty in filling situation where women could. If conditions were what they should be, life in plenty and comfort. There is a need of reform both in the homes and among applicants for positions. It would be interesting to know in how many houses in this or other cities where girls are employed they are given the same privileges a Chinaman takes as his right. Or to put it in another way: How many girls working in homes have their regular hours of work, as have those employed in a store or factory? How many are allowed to spend their leisure time as they like or to see whom they please? On the other hand, how many girls would keep their places in a store or workshop if they did their work with as little care and efficiency as many girls show in the performance of their duties in the home? How many employers would submit for an hour to the rudeness of manner which many girls display towards those who employ them? If the gulf that now separates the women who need help from the women who need work is to be bridged over, and in this is involved very much more serious consequences than many believe, measures must be taken up their minds to look upon domestic service as a business and their employees as free women who have rights that must be respected. On the other hand, a woman must expect to find her home as a business, and her sister learns the trade of dressmaker or milliner. This work is being done now in some of our colleges and is begun in the domestic science classes of the public schools. But much more than this is necessary. In the meantime, women everywhere, instead of speaking of housework as drudgery which is to be escaped at any cost, must learn to look upon the work of the home as the most important and the most honorable task which any woman can undertake. Work that is necessary to its completeness should be regarded as menial. It is from intelligent women that the impulse must come which will raise domestic service to the dignity of a calling to be followed, not by slaves, but by women who have sufficient education and judgment to regulate their own lives and to do their own work. When this is done there will be no want of willing and competent workers to assist in the home.

Suffrage associations have hitherto not been partisan although English women have for many years worked for their relatives and friends in all sorts of capacities. But lately the Conservative and Unionist Suffrage Association has been formed. Lady Knightley of Frawley, who is moving spirit in forming the new society, has the purpose of securing votes for women at home. The resolution that the "time is ripe for extending the suffrage to duly qualified women," was moved by Lady Betty Balfour sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur Balfour. This resolution repudiates the methods of the suffragettes and will follow the example of the original Woman's Suffrage Society, whose policy has been directed by Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Lancett. These constitutional supporters of the cause will be much more formidable opponents than the suffragettes with all their militant tactics.

As was natural, the wives and daughters of the peers have taken an intense interest in the budget discussions. They alone had the right to enter the House. Hours before the time of the sitting ladies crowded the entrance and some of those who did were obliged to kneel or sit on the floor during the debate.

Great ladies have taken part in elections from the time of the Georges. Everyone knows the story of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, who kissed a butcher to gain a vote for Fox. The Duchess of Gordon was as keen a supporter of his great opponent, Pitt. In her splendid mansion in Pall Mall she held great receptions attended by ministers and their friends and their wives and other relatives. So great was her influence that members of Parliament obeyed her summons when she sought to confirm them in their adherence to the government or to persuade them to join her party.

At a later date the opinions of Lady Derby and Lady Palmerston had great weight with their famous husbands. The Prince Consort complained that he never knew where he had Lord Palmerston till after he had a conversation with his wife. It would be strange, indeed, if women in a country where politics is looked upon as a great profession, would not take an interest in what was the life work of their husbands.

The woman must be very strong minded or very indifferent when these days is quite certain how she ought to furnish her table so as to keep the members of her family in health and strength. There surely need be no such many theories about food. If they were to listen to all who declare they have found the royal road to digestion and try all the experiments recommended housewives would have little time for anything else.

The latest doctrine is that food should not be cooked. The application of heat to fruit and vegetables has been all a great mistake. Meat, it appears is not used by those who believe in raw food. Most of us will still believe that while there may be truth in the new theory and while many of us have been too devout worshippers at the shrine of the fire and the oven cannot have been without their uses in the evolution of mankind.

mother was going to take me into Normandy. My imagination was aroused; I was enchanted by the idea of the journey; I tried to picture to myself the new scene in which I was to live for a while. We set out, we reached our destination, but in order to get to the chateau where we were expected, there remained a stretch of road in a country quite unknown to us. It was at nightfall, and there were no means of transportation. How were we to reach the end of our journey, still at a considerable distance, without information or a guide?

"My mother did not know the way. She hesitated about starting, for there were ten chances to one that she would go astray."

"You said: 'I know the way'."

"That makes no difference! I know how the chateau is built!"

"And, in strict accordance with my dream, I gave so faithful a description of the place, and completed the description with such precise landmarks, that my mother no longer hesitated, but fearlessly trusted this strange presentation which had shown me the real details of an unknown country. You see, since the technical psychologists label dreams, you can say that the first which I remember was a topographic dream."

"Here is another instance—among many of the same kind. I was in America, in the course of a long tour. I dreamed that my son, who had remained in Paris, had just been the victim of an accident, and had been bitten by a mad dog. My dreams have a terrible precision; the faces, the surroundings, stand out as clearly as in real life. Upon awakening I was extremely anxious. I telegraphed for information—a crazy thing, was it not? But all mothers will understand that senseless agony! The answer came at once. My dream, point by point, was true. The dream had been almost at the very moment of the accident. Happily, they gave me good news. My son's clothing had protected him from the terrible consequence of the bite. No complication was to be feared."

"In regard to all those who are dear to me I have also had real forebodings, sometimes sad, sometimes joyful, but always affecting. Now you understand the reason for the kind of superstitious fear which I feel for this unknown region of psychology. While I dream, the action of which I dream is being accomplished, and the revelation is powerless; all my energy is useless; I strive, I resist, I long to struggle! But what avails it?"

WOMAN'S WORK

Miss Dapont has just received the following letter written by Miss Ouderkamp, the Zenana missionary at Dhankorabai hospital, Nasik, India, and at her request it is published in order that the ladies who support this bed may have the opportunity of reading it.

Nasik, India.
October 21, 1909.
Dear Friends.—The month for writing to our friends and supporters has come round and "Victoria" calls up remembrance of a pretty little dark face with gleaming white teeth, belonging to a little girl named, rather inappropriately, "Lily."

She is the second in a large family of small children belonging to a Christian master and his wife. The Christians are fond of giving their children English names which I think is a pity. Lily and her elder sister Grace came in with a tedious skin trouble. They were usually spoken of collectively as "Grace-Lily," which seemed to please them, for they did everything together. They and another child from the school used to crowd round me in the mornings while we each took it in turn to choose a hymn. When the four hymns were sung some one told a Bible story. On Lily's day it usually fell to me to help her out. After much wriggling, a shy little voice would begin in a great hurry. "There was a woman with one son and he died," or some such story, and I had to extract the rest by questioning.

They stayed in a month and then (Continued on Page Eleven)

"Home, Sweet Home"

Scarcely one amongst us who does not appreciate a pretty house—a real "dualce domum."

But why suffer an ugly dwelling when we can easily make it beautiful with one or another of our splendid decorating schemes?

Nothing works such good transformations to ugly doors and windows as

Stained or Leaded Art Glass

Not only used successfully to beautify private houses, but unrivalled for Churches, Public Buildings, Etc. We cordially invite you to call and inspect our new advanced ideas—the most lovely effects.

Our advice and estimate of cost is furnished FREE for the asking.

MELROSE CO., LTD.
618 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

Plenty of Pianos

But none that evince the superb tonal attributes of the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

In these days of intense competition, it is sometimes a hard proposition for the layman to differentiate between the spurious and the Simon pure article. BUT IT IS THE OPINION of our many patrons that the BEST PLACE IS

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.

THE QUALITY MUSIC HOUSE.

We are Convinced That

MOFFET'S BEST BREAD FLOUR is the very best. Per sack \$1.85

We Are Convinced That

VOONIA TEA, 50c per lb. or 5 lbs. for \$2.25 is the very best.

We Are Convinced That

King George 4th Scotch, \$1.25 bottle, is the very best.

And for value in Apples we recommend our Fancy Greenings, Black Twigs, York Imperials, Orange Pippins and Gano's. Nothing but the very best at

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St. Tels. 88 and 1761

Young Tender Meat

CHOICE YOUNG SAUSAGE PORK, four months old, per lb.	20c
ROASTS VEAL, per lb. 15c, 12 1/2c, and	10c
PRIME RIBS BEEF, per lb.	11c
SIRLOIN ROASTS BEEF, per lb.	12 1/2c
SHOULDER PORK, per lb.	12 1/2c
SHOULDER ROASTS BEEF, per lb.	8c
MILD CURED CORNED BEEF, per lb.	10c
STEWING VEAL, per lb.	10c
BEEF OR HAM BOLOGNA, per lb.	10c
FORE QUARTERS OF MUTTON, per lb.	12 1/2c
LEGS OR LOINS MUTTON, per lb.	18c
MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON, per lb.	25c
SPARE RIBS, per lb.	15c

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

PHONE 511 620 YATES STREET

"Droon Yer Sorrows in A Cup O' Tea"

OUR SPECIAL CEYLON, per lb.	35c
3 lbs. for	\$1.00
OUR FAVORITE BLEND TEA, per lb.	40c
5 lbs. for	\$1.75
OUR BEST CEYLON TEA, per lb.	50c
5 lbs. for	\$2.25

Most Gentlemen appreciate a good cup of Coffee for Breakfast, we have some exceedingly fine blends.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Where You Get the Best and Cheapest 561 Johnson St.

New Grand Theatre

Men's Meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m.

GALE AND COLLINSON
The Men's Evangelists

Mr. Gale has a sane, helpful message to men. Mr. Collinson is an effective tenor soloist and leader.

BE SURE AND HEAR THEM
Song Service at 3.45. Auspices Y.M.C.A.

GOLD LION COCKTAILS, per bottle. \$1.25

WILSON'S INVALID PORT WINE, per bottle. \$1.00
NIAGARA PORT WINE, per bottle. 35c
MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, Imp. pints, each. 75c

Full Line of Old Wines and Liquors in Stock

Windsor Grocery Co.,

GOVERNMENT ST. Opposite Postoffice.

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

THIS WEEK

Ladies' English Walking Skirts

\$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00

Finch & Finch's High-Class Vacating Sale

The following price savings are but a few of the many real bargains which we are offering to lovers of Good Clothes and Furnishings:—

AT HALF PRICE

100 Dozen Pair of Black Cashmere Hose, regular 35c pair.
Sale Price 2 pair for..... **35c**

Men's \$2.00 Cashmere Lined Kid and Mocha Gloves
for **\$1.00**

\$1.50 Wool-lined Kid Gloves for **75c**

10 Dozen Dog-skin Gloves, made by Perrins', Dent's, and Fownes', regular \$1.25
for **65c**

Every pair of our immense stock of Ladies' and Men's Gloves are guaranteed, and reduced from 20 to 50 per cent.

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE REDUCED.

FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

A WALK-OVER FOR VICTORIA

Vancouver Rugby Fifteen, Champions of B.C. and Coast, Meet their Waterloo

ISLANDERS TRIUMPH BY SEVEN POINTS

Few Hundreds Victorians See Home Team Win Third Match of McKechnie Cup Series

B. C. RUGBY SERIES.				
	P.	W.	L.	T.
Victoria	3	2	1	13
Vancouver	3	1	2	13

Victoria, 7; Vancouver, 0.

This was the result of the third McKechnie cup match, between the representative teams of the Mainland and Island, which was played yesterday afternoon at the Royal Athletic grounds. The mud was thick and sticky and a cold moist breeze blew from the west, making it uncomfortable for the three or four hundred spectators and the players alike. But they forgot the conditions in the excitement of the struggle. Save for two or three dangerous attacks, the Victoria strong side was never in danger, while for the greater part of the second half the Islanders had the ball in their opponents' zone and missed several excellent opportunities of scoring. Herb Gillespie's dash across the line five minutes after the beginning of hostilities; Meredith's well-judged mark in the second period followed by an excellent kick, the ball just dropping over the cross bar, gave Victoria the points that brought victory.

A Forwards' Game.

In the discussion which is going on in the western states as to the advisability of adopting British Columbia Rugby it has been remarked that ping-pong would be more desirable. The man who made that crack should have seen the Victoria and Vancouver teams mix it. The play was maliciously rough but it wasn't gentle. With conditions as they were of necessity it devolved on the forwards to do the greater part of the work, which means lots of scrimmages, dodging, and punting, with comparatively little three-quarter combination and individual sprinting. And the superiority of Victoria's fifteen in dribbling and kicking was not a surprise. It cannot be said fairly that they were the better in the scrum. In the first half the Terminal City lads had it over the locals, but in the second there was a marked improvement in the latter's formation and it was about a stand-off.

Spectators were kept on their toes throughout. Victoria kicked off and there followed, without the loss of a moment, a forward attack on Vancouver's defense. Immediately weakness was apparent in this department of the Vancouver team. It couldn't hold the impetuous men in red and white. A few scrimmages, a throw-in from a spot within a few feet of the line, and Herb Gillespie got a pass with a clear run and sprang over, putting the ball down a little to the left of the goal. It looked an easy kick and there were hopes that Lowery would convert. The effort failed but not by much of a margin.

For the rest, up to the call of half time, there wasn't much that can be commented on. Vancouver's forwards became steadier, there were some spectacular punting matches in which Ross and Lowery were the main actors, and Ross, full-back for Victoria and Lowery respectively, keeping cool and alternately making considerable gains for their teams. Neither quarter lines could get away. McGilgan and Gillespie, on the quarter line, did some splendid kicking and aided in a number of first-class rushes. Just before the interval Vancouver was awarded a free-kick, which Fyson took excellently.

Swept Away Opposition.

There were those who thought that the second half would find the Mainlanders a stronger factor and in the end, not having had the training and practical experience of their rivals this season, rather state. But the reverse was the case. Vancouver disappointed its backers. The vim and energy



With two wins to Vancouver's one and only one more match scheduled and it to be played here it looks as though the McKechnie cup will change hands.

The locals put into their play simply swept the visitors off their feet and murmurs were heard expressing wonder that the fifteen should have so triumphantly overcome Berkeley university in the recent battles for the Keith-Cooper trophy and the Pacific Coast championship.

Taking the ball through all opposition into Vancouver's area, Lowery was awarded a free-kick which was cleverly intercepted. The outcome of the improvement apparent in the scrum work of the Islanders was that there was another factor introduced, namely, some three-quarter combination and sprinting. It didn't amount to much because of the slippery state of the ground but it showed the possibilities. There was only one link in the passing that was somewhat wanting and that was that formed by Capt. "Bills" Newcombe at half-back. He missed a couple of chances but they were not unpardonable because of the speed he displayed in getting the ball away from the scrum and the difficulty he experienced in holding his feet to cleanly transfer to the line. With a firmer footing he could be depended on. McGilgan, the man who distinguished himself in punting and rushing, was not as good when it came to sprinting and passing. The most remarkable feature of the play was the manner in which Meredith sprang into prominence. His coolness when he accepted a pass and marked, his beautiful kick giving Victoria four points, brought the Victorians in attendance to their feet with wild cheers and started the St. Andrew's Pipe band, which was in attendance, off on inspiring screams of triumph.

Vancouver Awakes.

All this occurred during the second period, for Victoria's onslaught on the enemy's goal continued until within seven minutes of the finish. And then Vancouver awakened. Their quarters made some runs and play was brought, for a few thrilling minutes, within easy reach of the locals' touch line. Desperately the home defence withstood the attack and then Baker, of the visitors' aggregation, despairing of penetrating the stone-wall, tried to kick over the bars. It sailed between the posts but, being a punt, was not counted and, the whistle blowing a few minutes later, Vancouver left the field without a tally. Victoria had won the third of the McKechnie cup series, thus securing two to their rivals' one.

J. C. Barnard, as referee, gave satisfaction. He was scrupulously impartial and so strict that there was no chance for wilful rough play after either side had been inclined to try. Consequently none was seriously laid out. Robson losing his wind and staying the game for a few minutes being the only interruption.

The teams:

Victoria	Backs.	Vancouver.
Lowery	Back.	Ross
	Quarters.	
Meredith	Back.	Baker
H. Gillespie	Back.	Baker
Nason	Back.	Pyson
	Halfbacks.	McLarg
Gillespie	Halfbacks.	McKinnon
Newcombe	Forwards.	Ellis

In a fast junior soccer league match between the scholars of the South Park and North Ward schools yesterday, the former went down to defeat to the tune of 2 to 1. For the losers Copas scored the only goal, playing a game game. The Wards gained their game through excellent passing and rushing. This places the Wards further apart from the nearest member of the league, and the prospects of their winning the league is good. One more match will be played with the South-enders before the league is closed.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

GARRISON WINS BIG VICTORY

Victoria Hockey Team Defeated 14 Goals to Nil—Remarkable Snowslide

At the North Ward park yesterday afternoon the Garrison hockey team inflicted the heaviest defeat ever recorded in the annals of the game in British Columbia by beating the Victoria eleven by 14 goals to nil. As the score indicates the game was of an entirely one-sided character. Victoria played one man short through the Arthur, one of the selected players, failing to put in an appearance on the field. Early in the second half one of the Victoria players, McKenzie, was injured and had to retire from the game, leaving the Victorians with only nine men. Even with a full team, however, it is improbable that the overwhelming superiority of the Garrison team could have been counteracted.

The field was sticky. Almost the entire game was confined to the Garrison half of the field. The soldiers played the short passing game, and completely demoralized their opponents, who never really got going. A feature of the match was the entire absence of body checking. Garrison scored at will, and all the efforts of the Victoria players to break in on the sequence of goals were futile.

The game was impartially refereed by Captain A. D. Macdonnell and C. J. Paget Ford.

BEACON HILL TAKES ANOTHER VICTORY

Empress Defeated in Second Division League Match—Two Games Defaulted

HILLS STILL LEAD				
	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Beacon Hill	13	12	0	24
North Ward	12	11	0	22
Fifth Road	13	5	2	12
Vic. West	9	5	1	13
Ladysmith	11	5	0	10
Esquimalt	12	2	1	7
Baraca	13	2	3	7
V. M. C. A.	13	1	11	3

Only two of the four scheduled second division soccer matches took place yesterday, the Esquimalt and V. M. C. A. teams defaulting to the Fifth Regiment and the Baracas respectively. Therefore, the latter got two points ahead in the race without effort.

Of the two matches that were played, the most interesting was that in which the Beacon Hill and Empress teams engaged, the former winning out by but three goals after a hard struggle. In the other North Ward defeated Victoria West by the very decided margin of 9 goals to nil.

These were the results expected, although, of course, it could not be foreseen that two of the contests would go by default. But in the fixtures that materialized it was foreseen that the Hills would be too much for the Empress. As a matter of fact, the latter are to be congratulated on their success in holding down the longer leaders to such a modest win as that recorded.

BATTLING NELSON AND HIS PLANS

Battling Nelson isn't going to retire right away.

He isn't going to England to meet Welsh.

He isn't meeting unknowns right and left.

He is in splendid condition.

He could fight in four weeks.

He is willing to meet any lightweight in the world.

His next fight will be in San Francisco against Volga, February 22.

NORTH WARD AND STUDENTS IN DRAW

Splendid Soccer Game at N. W. Park Yesterday—North and South School Teams Play

In a hard fought match, on a sloppy field, the scholastic junior soccer football match between the students of the Victoria High and the North Ward schools took place at the North Ward park yesterday afternoon, resulting in a 2 all draw. In the final moments of play the students strenuously worked to place the necessary kick, but to no avail.

In the first half, ten minutes after the whistle had blown, Lindsey, of the Northenders made the first point, and before the half was called, two goals were tallied to the Wards' credit. The second successful shot was made by Meldram. The half closed with no tally for the Yates street students.

Starting off with a rush and determination to make a mark, the High school twelve evened up the score before the last sound of the whistle. The first goal was kicked in for the High school college by a Ward player in an exciting mix at the goal line. The second was scored by Allen Clark after some brilliant passes. For the High school, Toughy played a good game at half.

The Wards now hold the top-notch position in the league with a few points to spare, with the High school second, and the Esquimalt footballers occupying the base position.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., and continuing until the evening of the Saturday following, the annual poultry and cat show of Victoria will take place at the Broad street hall.

There is every indication that the exhibition will be one of the finest ever held here, as fanciers of the city and of neighboring outside points, among which may be mentioned Nanaimo, Vancouver, and Seattle, have signified their intention of making an effort to carry off some of the awards offered.

Entries, it is announced, up to the evening of the 19th inst., will be accepted either by Mrs. J. S. Hickford, of the Den, Esquimalt road, or W. E. Naehtlich, secretary of the association.

Although there are some competitors coming from Seattle, not as many will be here as would have been but for the unfortunate fact that that city's show is being held simultaneously with Victoria's, having been fixed for the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd.

The prize list is one of the most attractive yet issued. That the poultry will be well represented there isn't a doubt, and, therefore, the management wishes to draw special attention to the cat department. All women and children possessing feline pets are requested to enter them, if for no other purpose than to make the mid-winter show a success.

Baseball Record

The third annual issue of Spalding's Official Baseball Record, which has come to be recognized as the statistical compendium of the National game, has just been issued for the season of 1910. It is edited by John B. Foster of New York, and contains a wealth of baseball information, being larger than the previous issues. Besides the official averages of the National and American and the minor leagues, the record also contains a diagram of the race of each organization, a short account of the contest, and notes on the game. The "Year in Baseball" is an account of the season's happenings as recorded day by day for the entire year, and is interesting matter for the fans. A system of arrangement in this year's Record classifies into Parts I and II the data concerning the past season and that of previous years, rendering a more marked distinction between the two divisions than in previous issues.

A.O.F. HANDS OUT WESTS A SURPRISE

Foresters Defeat Last Year's Soccer Champions by Single Goal—Ladysmith Wins

THE RACE.				
	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Vic. West	4	2	0	4
Ladysmith	2	2	0	4
Nanaimo	4	1	2	3
A. O. F.	4	1	2	3

A victory for the A. O. F. team over Victoria West by a score of 2 to 1 was the result of the Island League match played here yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay grounds. To say that the outcome was a surprise to local enthusiasts is putting it mildly. That the Foresters would display better form than heretofore was conceded in view of the improvement shown in their line-up but that they would turn the tables on the Wests, last year's champions and the eleven that was standing well in the running for the league pennant, was something altogether unexpected.



10 to 1 on THORPE'S

gether unlooked for. In justice to the lads from across the harbor, and not in the spirit of decrying the A. O. F. team's success, it must be mentioned that the former were crippled, being without several of their best men.

In the first half there was nothing to it but the Foresters. They did most of the attacking but for a time were unable to get behind the defence that has for so long defied onslaught. Eventually they were awarded a penalty kick, which Gowan took and succeeded in converting. With the lead the A. O. F. lads renewed their aggressiveness but for a long time without result. The Wests for a period appeared to be more than holding their own and there were several occasions when it looked as though they might land a net and even their own standing. Miller, for the Foresters, was the next to tally. He put the ball past Kinloch just before the whistle sounded at half time.

Victoria West took a hand in the scoring after the interval. They made a brave attempt to pull the match out of the fire and all but succeeded. The rushes of their forward line and the well-judged backing of the halves, together with the splendid defence of the full-backs, delighted those who watched. The result was the securing of goals by O'Keefe and Whyte. But Pearson, for the A. O. F., cut in another notch for the Foresters and, there being no further point-making, the latter left the field victorious.

The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria West—Goal, Kinloch; full-backs, Devore and White; half-backs, Bailey, Baxter and Cooper; forwards, O'Keefe, Sherrett, C. Sedger, R. Sedger, Wright.

A. O. F.—Goal, Peder; full-backs, Newlings and Lorimer; half-backs, Stewart, Clegg, Wilson; forwards, Cunningham, Miller, Gowan, Piercy, Dakers.

Ladysmiths Win.

In a match of the same series the Ladysmith and Nanaimo teams met yesterday afternoon at the former's grounds, the result being a win for Ladysmith by a score of 3 goals to 1. At the expiration of the first thirty minutes of play the rivals stood even, each having made a single in the second Ladysmith put in two to their opponents' one and thus carried off the honors. The play was exceedingly even, in fact, it is believed to have been one of the finest exhibitions that has ever been seen on the Island. The victors by no means outmatched their opponents. It was anyone's game until the last. Referee Turnbull gave satisfaction.

BOXING TOURNEY'S CARD ANNOUNCED

Six Bouts of Class Promised in Empress Club's Series Early Next Month

And now the big talk in local sporting circles is the boxing tournament that is being staged by the Empress Athletic Club. Secretary Lucas, has his card completely arranged and all the mitt wielders are busy conditioning themselves for the big time that will come off the second day of next month.

That a great card has been arranged is now a certainty and those lovers of athletics who enjoy good boxing are eager for the time when the ring artists will answer the clang of the gong.

It is quite probable that Clive-Phillips-Welley will referee the bouts, as he has been written, and an answer is awaited. If he officiates then all the boxers concerned will be sure to get a square deal.

Pat Hafferty, the Vancouver boxer and champion of British Columbia, will not come down to box Charlie Cohen, and it is quite possible he is suffering from a case of cold feet. Cohen trimmed the Irishman here last year and Hafferty is wise in giving Cohen a wide berth.

YESTERDAY'S FIXTURES.

Rugby.

Victoria vs. Vancouver. McKechnie cup series, 1, 0 to 1, favor of Victoria.

Soccer.

Victoria West vs. A. O. F. in Island League series, 3 goals to 2, favor of latter.

North Ward vs. Victoria. West in North Ward series, 9-0 in North Ward favor.

Beacon Hill vs. Empress in second division league, 3-0 for the Hills.

Fifth Regiment gets game against Esquimalt by default.

Baraca gets game against Y. M. C. A. by default.

High school vs. North Ward in Junior league, 2-2.

Hockey.

Victoria vs. Garrison in B. C. League, 14-0 in favor of latter.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., Lby.

IMPORTERS OF—
Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel
Railroad and Contractors
Supplies
Sawmill and Loggers Supplies
General Hardware

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

Cameron's Headquarters for Wet Weather Goods

PARAFINE CLOTHING—Coats, Pants, and Leggings, guaranteed absolutely waterproof, a fine display.
RUBBER COATS, OILSKIN PANTS, JACKETS AND COATS, CAPS AND OILSKIN HATS, ETC.

Everything here needed for wild coast weather
Everything priced right for thrifty customers

W. G. Cameron
The Cash Clothier 581 Johnson St.

FOOTBALLS

Call and inspect our large new stock—finest goods in Victoria—best English manufacture.
Everything priced right here.

PHONE 663. **J. R. COLLISTER** PHONE 663.
Successor to John Barnsley & Co.
Gunsmith, Etc. 1321 Government Street

BOWLING

Fort Street Alleys now open.
Ten Cents Per Game

WATSON'S NO. 10

Scotch Whisky
Distilled in the Highlands of Scotland from pure Scotch Barley Malt.

Insist on "WATSON'S"

Canadian Representative, J. H. Bonar, 28 Hospital St., Montreal, Que.

Not Responsible

To Whom it May Concern

The undersigned will not be responsible for money paid on our account to Mr. J. D. Bonar, of this city.

Accounts due must be paid at our office, 1104 Government street.

Montelius Piano House, LIMITED

game as being too rough and dangerous. Then, with a loud hurrah, the supporters of collegiate football sat on their haunches and howled the glad tidings that rugby was rougher than the present game, because "Bill" Hayward said so. "Bill" Hayward's views were seriously quoted as conclusive by some of the papers in the Northwest.

"Now, let's put the shoe on the other foot and see if it's at all comfortable.

"Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Canadians were dissatisfied with rugby, and sought to either modify it or to substitute the American game. Suppose they sent over a knower, a man who knew rugby and knew it well, and who traded that knowledge for a comfortable living. Suppose that the Canadian trainer saw a game between Washington and Oregon, and saw a man badly hurt. Then, if he returned to the other side and announced to his principals, 'Nothing doing with American football, it's too rough and dangerous,' I wonder what the American sporting writers would say about him and his alleged investigation. Well, what they would say about him would be a shame.

"And that's just the way Oregon has 'investigated' rugby, but our game gets the boost, so all is peace, happiness and a cottage organ."

Discussing the action of the University of Oregon in rejecting the proposal to adopt rugby as it is played in British Columbia, Lawrence Redington, formerly of the Victoria newspaper fraternity and now sporting editor of the Seattle Star, says:

From the University of Oregon comes the news that our American game of football is to be retained, even though all thoughts of substituting rugby have been abandoned. All well and good, and probably Oregon, by remaining in the Northwestern conference and not allying itself with California colleges, has made a good athletic move, both financially and competitively. But can it be said that Oregon fairly and squarely investigated the rugby game and found it wanting? Most emphatically, it cannot. For this is the way Oregon 'investigated' rugby:

"The college athletic trainer, a man named Hayward, was sent to Vancouver to witness three matches of a game that he did not thoroughly understand. He saw a bad accident on the field. Therefore, when he returned to the college, he reported against the rugby



¶ You would not care to pay less than we ask for a Semi-ready Overcoat: you need never pay more. In paying less you would surely get less; and in paying more you would not get more.

Semi-ready
"Special" Suits
made to order
from \$18 to \$35.
200 cloth
garments.

¶ Our Spring Fashions are worth a personal review—and they will show you just how the latest style suits your style. We have Overcoats at \$15 and \$18—of course not quite so good as those at \$20 and \$25—but all have the worthiness of real "Semi-ready."

Semi-ready Tailoring

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK Of the Semi-Ready Wardrobe Sale

BUY NOW!

Don't miss this chance to REPLENISH your WARDROBE for LITTLE MONEY SEMI-READY STORES have only one Sale per year, just before stock-taking, and then all ODD and LONELY SUITS, RAINCOATS, OVERCOATS, TUXEDO SUITS, DRESS SUITS, TROUSERS, Etc., are cleared out to make room for NEW SPRING GOODS. All SEMI-READY GARMENTS are labelled with the PRICE in the POCKET, and consequently any deception in regard to values is impossible during this sale. 7,000 garments to select from, all cut to SALE PRICES. TERMS CASH. Read this price list and remember that all Bargains are strictly as advertised.

Price List—Note the Reductions

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, worth \$15 to \$20.00. Now **\$9.95**
MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS, worth \$10.00 to \$15.00. Now **\$6.95**
MEN'S PRUSSIAN COLLAR OVERCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$12.95**
MEN'S RAINCOATS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now **\$6.95**
MEN'S EXTRA FINE RAINCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now **\$11.95**
MEN'S FINE BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$12.95**
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, worth \$10 to \$15. Now **\$5.95**
MEN'S FINE SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00. Now **\$9.95**
300 MEN'S ENGLISH NORFOLK SUITS, worth \$14.00 to \$18.00. Now **\$8.95**
TUXEDO JACKETS AND VESTS, worth \$20.00. Now **\$12.95**
MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. Now **\$1.45**
SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS HALF PRICE

BOYS' RAINCOATS, worth \$5.50. Now **\$3.95**
MEN'S COVERT COATS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00. Now **\$8.95**
200 DOZEN ENGLISH GOLF CAPS. **HALF PRICE**
HEAVY POLICE SUSPENDERS. Regular 50c. Now **25c**
PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS. Regular 75c. Now **45c**
SELF-OPENING UMBRELLAS. Reg. \$1.25. Now **85c**
CANVAS WORKING GLOVES, per pair **10c**
MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND TWEED PANTS, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$2.85**
TRAVELLING RUGS AND SHAWLS HALF PRICE.
ALL WOOL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR. Regular price \$1.00. Now **85c**
FINE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR. Regular \$1.25. Now **95c**
HEAVY WOOL SOX. Regular 35c. Now **20c**
BLACK CASHMERE SOX. Regular 25c and 35c. Now **20c**
REGATTA AND OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00. Now **85c**
50 DOZEN YOUTHS' UNDERWEAR WORTH 75c NOW HALF PRICE.

HEAVY WORKING SHIRTS, worth \$1.00. Now **65c**
ALL LATEST SHAPES IN SOFT AND STIFF HATS. Regular \$3.00. Now **\$1.95**
FINE REGATTA AND BUSINESS SHIRTS. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Now **65c**
PENMAN'S UNDERWEAR. Now **95c**
FINE WORKING SHIRTS. Regular 75c. Now **55c**
ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25. Now **85c**
OUTING SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Now **95c**
FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS **5c**
DENTS' GLOVES ALL REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
COLORED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS **5c**
ALL 75c TIES now **45c**
50c NECKWEAR now **25c**
25c TIES now **10c**
GENUINE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, per garment **\$2.35**
50 DOZEN ODD HATS. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Now **95c**
MEN'S ENGLISH KNICKERS NOW HALF PRICE.
ENGLISH KNITTED VESTS AND GOLF JACKETS HALF PRICE.



Semi-ready

Suits at \$15 as good as they can be

¶ Ancient habits and customs are hard to stop and still harder to change.

¶ The genesis of fashion began with Joseph's coat of many colours. Adam's fig-leaf was ready-made and was not really fashionable. "Ye tailor of ye olden time" made clothes somewhat as the custom tailor makes them to-day. "Semi-ready" made the first great change.

¶ Men's ready-made clothing has been the synonym for shoddy cloth and shabby making. "Semi-ready" is not ready-made.

¶ To-day most men know that they can buy in the Semi-ready shop a better tailored garment, of finer design and better cloth quality, than most tailors can possibly make.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Sale Lasts Only a Few Days More

DON'T MISS IT!

Buy now and save money. Railway fare paid to all purchasers of \$50 and over—distance of fifty miles.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

**Exclusive Agents for
Semi-Ready Tailoring**

614 Yates Street,

Victoria, B. C.



The King Edward Overcoat is the most-sought-after winter Top Coat in our Wardrobes.

Its fine lines and cultured, quiet expression appeal to the men of discriminating tastes.

At \$20, \$25 and \$30—just as the price of the material varies and dictates the cost.

Semi-ready
Tailoring

The Covert Top Coat is an admirable garment for between seasons. At \$15 to \$20 we show good values.

Should you not find just what you want in our large stock we can make to your special order a Suit or Overcoat. They finish it in Four Days at the Semi-ready shops in Montreal. Four hundred expert tailors there.

Semi-ready
Clothing



DAVIES & SONS

Auctioneers & Real Estate Agents

Will sell by AUCTION at the ELDER ROOMING HOUSE, corner of Quadra and Pandora streets, opposite the Metropolitan Methodist church, the whole of the 14 rooms of

Household Furniture

—ON—

Tuesday, 18th

AT 2 P. M.

Including Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Linoleum, Wardrobes, Pictures, Cupboards, Curtains, Arm-Chairs, Center Tables, Lounges, Bed Lounge, Fine Folding Bed with Mirror, Writing Desk, Hall Stand, Lamps, Toilet Ware, Crockery Ware, Blinds, Gas Cooking Plates, Melbaing stove and Piping, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

7 COOKING STOVES
No Reserve.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

AUCTIONEER

742 Fort St. 742 Phone

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, We Will Sell at Residence, 755 View Street, ON

Tuesday, 18th

2 P. M.

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Including: Bed Lounge, 2 Platform Rockers, 3 Tables, Steel Engravings, Pictures, Clock, Carpet, Lounge, Ex. Table, Dinner Set, Glassware, 6 Chairs, Curtains, Blinds, Hanging Lamp in Hall, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Heater, Carpets, "The Old" Mahogany Bureau and Stand, Toilet Ware, Bedspreads, Comforts, Pillows, Heater, Pictures, Small Tables, Bedroom Suite, Mirrors, Curtains, Ornaments, Kitchen Couch, 3 Chairs, Cook Stove, Round Table, Cooking Utensils, Carpenter Tools, etc.; Kitchen Tables, etc. On view Monday afternoons.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, We Will Remove From Cedar Hill to Our Salesroom, 1314 Broad Street and Will Sell on

FRIDAY, 21st

2 P. M.

Almost New Furniture and Effects

ALSO

Span of Horses, and Horse Cart and Harness, 2 Express Wagons. Entries for this sale up to Wednesday evening. The furniture in this sale is a fine lot.

MAYNARD & SONS, Auctioneers.

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed will sell by

Public Auction

at

743 Vancouver Street

(Corner of McClure St.)

On Tuesday, Jan. 18th

At 2 o'clock sharp

the whole of the Household Furniture and effects contained therein,

including: Extension table, very fine oak chairs upholstered in leather and with spring seats, Morris chair, rattan rockers, oak centre table, sideboard, handsome carving set, chest stand, oak butter dish, cutlery, glassware, paper rack, lounge, carpet, 12x10, rugs, curtains, blinds, tablecloth, very fine Melba range (nearly new), cooking utensils, kitchen sink, (in perfect order), rockers, screen door, wash tubs and boards, carpet sweeper, brooms, mother iron, steps, 2 dinner services, scales, clocks, home-made jam, oak half rack bamboo tables, heater, hall carpet, linoleum, bull chair, hamper, hall curtains, stair carpet, double and single iron bedsteads, spring and top mattresses, bureaus and washstands, toilet services (in good order), oak chairs and tables, Brussels carpets and rugs, Morris chair, matting blinds, comforters, counterpane, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, lawn mower, window screens, etc., etc.

On view tomorrow.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court, holden at Victoria, in an action wherein Wilson McLean is plaintiff and The Cassiar Gold and Copper Company Limited (non-personal liability) is defendant, I will offer for sale at public auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1910, at 10.30 a.m., all the assets of the above-named defendant company, consisting of 9 mining leases, 5 bench and 4 creek, and 3 mineral claims, situate in Liard Division, Cassiar District, together with hydraulic plant, 2 monitors, about 1,000 feet pipe, etc., and half-mile flume, blacksmith outfit and mining tools; also 5 Coal Prospecting Licenses on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group. Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria.
January 7th, 1910.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

C. H. Bigger, of Ottawa, is an Em-press guest.

Dr. Munro went over to Vancouver last night on a short trip.

Mr. Johann Wulffsohn, Victoria, is at the Hotel Vancouver.

Mrs. J. Nelson left last night on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

Mr. W. R. Dockrill, from Chemainus, is in town on a short visit.

W. A. Dobbe, of San Francisco, is at the Empress.

T. C. Kerr, of Kelowna, is an Em-press guest.

S. Herbert Langau and S. C. Lind-say, Seattle railroadmen, are Em-press guests.

G. H. Dean went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Victoria.

Mrs. D. L. Scribner, of Spokane, is visiting Mrs. Captain Pym, of John-son street.

Miss Dell, of Edmonton road, corner of Shakespeare street, will receive next Friday afternoon, January 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Crofton, from Salt Spring Island, are in town for a few days.

R. H. and Mrs. Kinslake, of Elgin, Man., are spending a few days at the Empress.

A. C. Burdick left on Friday night via the C. P. R. on a trip to St. Paul, Minn.

George H. Murry, manager for the comedy success "The Top o' the World," is at the Empress.

Mrs. E. P. Evans left last night via the C. P. R. on an extended trip to Washington, D. C., and other eastern points.

Dr. Cleghorn left last night for Brantford, Ont., where he will make a lengthy visit.

James Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, and W. R. Dockrill, also of Vancouver, are Em-press guests.

George H. and Mrs. Walker, of Seattle, and L. E. and Mrs. Eymann, of Chicago, are transient visitors at the Empress.

Captain Grotten, who is staying in Victoria, a guest at the Empress, is a recent arrival in town from Eng-land.

Miss Eileen Maguire left Vancouver on Sunday last for an extended con-cert tour through Manitoba, Saskatch-ewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kroll and child, from Chicago, are recent ar-rivals in Victoria, and are staying during their visit in town at the Empress.

J. Van Munster, who recently re-signed his position as teacher in the Boys' Central school, left last night for Vancouver where he will join the teaching staff of that city.

Invitations have been issued for Mrs. Simpson's next subscription dance at the A. O. U. W. hall, on Jan-uary 25, which promises to be one of the jolliest dances of the season.

Mr. J. Y. Simpson, of the C. P. R.



Prize Cups

We have a splendid show-ing of all the latest and most popular ideas in bright Sil-ver and the new dull grey finish—Cups especially suit-able for the coming

CAT SHOW, POULTRY SHOW ETC.

We cordially invite Direc-tors and those interested to call and see these chaste and beautiful designs. Prices \$2.00 to \$50.00.

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweller
Tel. 1606. 915 Gov't St.

Headquarters for Repairs

Victoria Plumbing Company

714 Yates. Tel. L-313.

Monkey Brand soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

MILITARY TOPICS

Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., invites public to entertainment at Drill Hall tomorrow night. Useless field guns for local artillery. Compulsory military training in Antipodes. A deadly French torpedo. Flying pontoon wagons for German cavalry.

FIFTH REGIMENT C. G. A.

Regimental Orders by Lt.-Col. A. W. Currie, Commanding.

Regimental Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12, 1910.

1—District Orders:
The following extracts from D. O. No. 1910 is published for general information:

No. 2—Leave:
Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to Major S. Booth, Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., on the 1st inst. to 21st March next, inclusive.

No. 4—Opening of Provincial Legisla-tive Assembly:
The following orders are published in connection with the opening of the Provincial Legislative Assembly by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, at 3 o'clock p. m., Thurs-day, 20th inst.:

A guard of honor will be furnished by the Fifth Regiment C. G. A., in ac-cordance with paras. 344-349, K. R. and O., 1904.

The guard will be drawn up at the Legislative buildings ready to receive His Honor the Lieut. Governor at 3 o'clock p. m.

Dress Review Order:
Pay lists in triplicate to be forwarded to district office on completion of this duty.

Officers of the permanent force and active militia attending the ceremony will wear full dress.

In pursuance of the above the reg-iment will parade on Thursday after-noon, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m. at the drill hall, for the purpose of forming a guard of honor to His Honor the Lieut. Governor on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly.

Capt. R. Angus will command the guard and will name the sergeants.

Lieuts. P. T. Stern and J. Gordon Smith will act as subalterns.

Dress: Review order (uniform helmets). The acting-paymaster will make the usual arrangements for the payment (pay and efficiency pay) of the guard before dismissal, which as per R. and O. 344-6, will consist of 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 corporal, 2 buglers of the strength authorized on the establishment list of the corps as well as the members of the staff author-ized by regulations.

2—Suspension:
The following men are suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. No. 11, para 1, 1909:

No. 124, Serg. L. O'Keefe.
No. 135—Corpl. J. Osborn.

4—Parade:
The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the reg-imental number opposite his name: No. 124, Gnr. A. Kent, — 12, 1, 10.

5—Entry:
Lieut. P. T. Stern having returned from leave resumes duty with No. 3 company.

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major.

Tomorrow night an "At Home" will be held by the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., at the Drill hall to celebrate the open-ing of the new rooms of the regimental association, which have been excel-lently furnished to provide all that a modern club provides, for the gunners of the local artillery companies. A good programme has been arranged for a band concert to be given by the regimental band under the leadership of Bandmaster Rogers. The public is invited to attend, and it is expected there will be a large attendance of friends of the regiment.

The parade will take place prior to the opening of the band con-cert, which will be made the occasion of two interesting presentations. Gun-ner Neale, who has served for twenty years, is to be presented by the officer commanding, Lt.-Col. A. W. Currie, with a long service medal, and Gun-ner Leuker is to receive a South African campaign medal.

The parade will be brief and will be followed by a promenade concert. Refreshments will be served in the new rooms.

A telegram from Ottawa tells of questions being asked in the House of Commons by G. B. Barnard, M.P. for Victoria, regarding the battery of twelve-pounder field guns sent last summer to Work Point, intended for the use of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A. It was stated in answer to Mr. Bar-nard's question that part of a com-pany of the Fifth Regiment would work these guns after consultation be-tween the officer commanding and the D.O.C. It is doubtful, though, if ever a charge will be fired from these ancient ordnance. The guns in ques-tion are field guns which have had a long record and they are now worn out, fit only for a junk heap. They were worn out many years ago, their last service being in the South African war, after which they were sent to Canada and for a time were given to the anti-aircraft artillery corps. When the ancient thirteen pounders of the Fifth Regiment were finally discarded new guns were promised, and these ancient pieces, more fit for museum than field work, were shipped from Ot-tawa with a cargo of ammunition. The cost of shipping these guns and ammunition to Victoria was waste, for the guns will probably remain laid away at Work Point.

Since the introduction of flag-sig-nalling into the German army in 1906 much improvement has taken place in the transmission of messages in the field during manoeuvres, although even at the present time signalling is not so general as in the British army, remarks the Military Mail. The code used is the Morse, and it has replaced the old semaphore system. The flags in use are of three different colors, white, yellow, and dark blue, and are 24 inches square. The signalling reg-ulations for the army give four and a half miles as the proper distance for which signalling is to be carried out on a clear day, but nothing is said about lamp signalling by night, and so far this portion of military signalling is in a rudimentary stage. The general staff preferring to use telegraphs and telephones. Sections of a flag-pole and the tree flags above-mentioned are carried in a canvas case or cover attached to the waist-belt in the in-fantry, and in the artillery they are carried in the tent bag strapped on the leading gun of a battery. The cavalry signaller carries his equipment in a large leather pocket on the off-side of the saddle. The signalling equipment consists of one compass, 1 telescope, 100 forms and envelopes, 4 pencils, 1 map, 1 piece of pencil eraser,

ALWAYS AILING!

How many women there are to whom these words apply exactly! They are not quite "sick in bed", but they almost wish, as they struggle through each day, that they were. Frequent headaches, loss of energy, loss of appetite, depression and attacks of biliousness and indigestion make life a dragging misery.

In nearly every case the cause of it all is chronic constipation, that trouble so often made light of, but which brings about so much suffering. As a result of it the whole system is filled with impurities and almost everything, including the special functions of womanhood, goes wrong.

Hundreds of thousands of women have had reason to thank Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills for relief from all this chain of miseries, and for restoration to health and happiness. For over fifty years, and in every part of the world, these Pills have been tested and proved a great female medicine.

Being purely vegetable, they are not harsh like salts and so many other purgatives, nor do they weak-en, sicken or gripe.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a perfect blood purifier, and a sure cure for biliousness, indigestion, headache, sallow complexion, liver and kidney troubles, piles, pimples, boils and other ailments that arise from the sluggish action of bowels, liver or kidneys. By purifying the blood and invigorating every organ in the whole body they relieve and cure female ailments and restore normal, healthy conditions.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are, in truth, a blessing to women, as Mrs. Harrison, of Richmond, Va., found. She writes:

"About six weeks ago I first used Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and I must state that I found them a most superior medicine. My complaint was peculiar to women—langour, debility, and bilious attacks, which combined to make my days thoroughly wretched. Indeed, there were spells when I used to wonder in the morning how I could manage to get through my household duties, and was forced to struggle through the day when I should have been in bed. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have made me vigorous and well. I noticed the change from the very first dose."

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 26

New Store

As Victoria progresses so do we. Our business has war-ranted us opening a new store at

707 Fort Street

A very handy location for Oak Bay, The Willows and Cemetery district shoppers.

LEE DYE & COMPANY

707 Fort St. and Next Fire Hall, Cormorant Street

When You Buy Your Clothes

YOU WANT THE MOST YOU CAN GET FOR YOUR MONEY, DON'T YOU? Most folks come here for that. PEOPLE EXPECT MORE OF US THAN THEY DO OF others. They know we can give more, and they know we have been in the habit of doing it ever since we started. They know that we are determined to give them always the

Biggest Possible Value For the Least Money—and We Do It.

Isn't it time you learned the importance to your pocketbook of trading here? We make satisfaction absolutely certain by guaranteeing it.

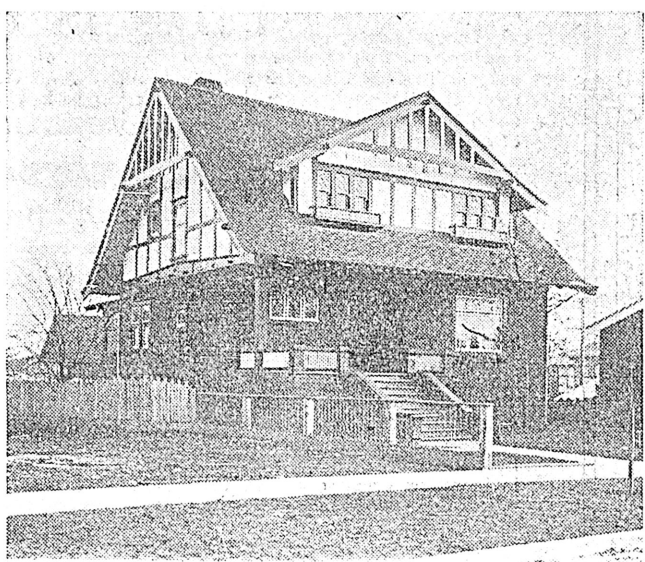


"The Proper Clothes Shop"

You'll Like Our Clothes.

811-813 Government St.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



Better Than an Inside Buy

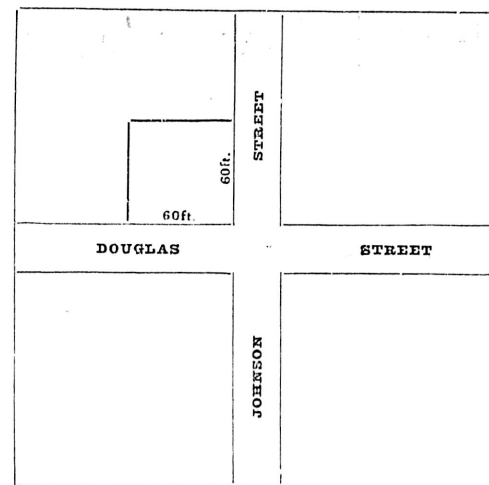
This striking home with nine large rooms, excellently finished in slashed grain fir, beams and inglenooks, excellent plumbing and lighting fittings, situate on a boulevard street within eight minutes of City Hall at \$1,000 below a fair price—for a few days only.

Price \$5000

ST. CHARLES STREET—Nice corner lot, 66 ft. x 121 ft. Bargain at **\$1,250**

FULL SIZE CORNER LOT—Very central, with five houses always rented. Easy terms. Price .. **\$10,500**

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY



The Key of the Situation

The north-east corner of Johnson and Douglas Streets, 60x60, on easy terms of purchase.

You Cannot Buy

Either of the corners on Fort and Douglas, Yates and Douglas nor the three corners of Johnson and Douglas.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

A Ten Per Cent Investment

Two California bungalows of 6 rooms each, all well finished with built in buffets, large verandahs, full sized basement, houses all modern throughout and thoroughly well finished, completed last October, situated within the mile circle, close to carline. Present owners, who live in the houses, will rent for \$25 per month each. Price \$5500, cash \$1500, bal. arrange.

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

Corner Lot

Eight Room Modern House, all conveniences, on car line - **\$4750**

Bay Street

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES { LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

A. C. McCallum & Co.

Cor. Government and Courtney Sts., Opp. Post Office, Tel. 282

DOUGLAS STREET—Improved property in the very best business section **\$72,000**
DOUGLAS STREET, Corner, over 150 feet frontage, close in **\$12,500**
YATES STREET, close to Douglas, 80 feet by 120 feet **\$63,000**
YATES STREET, improved, with modern building **\$15,000**
FORT STREET, corner, close to Government **\$35,000**
FORT STREET, business property, improved, 30 by 120 ft. **\$23,000**
FORT STREET, corner business property, improved **\$19,000**
FORT STREET, corner of Quebec, improved **\$16,000**
BELLEVILLE STREET, double corner, close in, finest site in city for an apartment hotel, 150 feet frontage **\$10,000**
CHOICE SUBDIVISION, 31 1/2 acres under cultivation, 2 miles from City Hall, car line. Very easy terms, per acre **\$900**

Pandora

The increases in values on this street in the next few months will surprise numbers of shrewd buyers. There is bound to be more or less business to Cook street. From there to Chambers the street can't be beat for sites for apartment blocks. A new park which is projected for this portion of the street is completed values are going to soar.

It is hard to believe, but I have a full-sized lot, 60x120, with a six-room cottage practically new for \$3,150, which can be handled with a cash payment of \$650. You can't beat this.

R. W. COLEMAN

1230 Government St.
Tel. 302

For Sale

Three very choice Lots on Elford Street, in subdivision of that portion of Stadacona—the last remaining lots on Elford Street for sale, three minutes' walk from Fort Street cars, fifteen minutes' walk from Government Street. Elford Street is boulevard, has concrete sidewalks, sewer, water, gas, electric light, and telephone connections, the finest oak trees in the city, and is in the choicest residential portion of the city. Lots 50 by 110 feet, price \$1,500 each. The total purchase price can remain on first mortgage at 6 per cent interest to parties building, or houses will be built as desired on monthly instalment payments, or payment can be made one-third cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

Apply to

C. T. DUPONT

Owner—Stadacona

Phone 418

Do Not Forget Us—We Can Fill Your Requirements

Some of Our Specials

FULL SIZE LOT AND SIX ROOM HOUSE, on Fort St., four blocks from Government Street **\$6250**

TWO FULL SIZE LOTS, running from Belleville to Quebec Streets, close to Parliament Buildings, only **\$10,500**

GOVERNMENT STREET, two blocks from Parliament Buildings, two choice lots, 50 x 104 each, the two **\$3600**

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

Phone 1092.

P. O. Box 336

A BARGAIN

Three acres of land and two houses just out of the City on Douglas street, the land will make fourteen large lots without the house property. One house is seven rooms with brick basement, furnace in, city water, electric light, bath, water closet in basement and on first floor, about 200 fruit trees. The other house has four rooms and basement, cement foundation, electric light and bath. This is a splendid buy at \$10,000. Half cash.

The North West Real Estate Co.
706 Yates St. Tel. 640.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise read) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Douglas St.

Double Corner

206 Feet Frontage

With Splendid Residence: \$12,000.
Very easy terms. Owner

J. T. REID

Phone J-1525.

A HOME

Nine roomed House, Stone Foundation, Cellar Floor Cemented, Hot-air Furnace, Sewer, etc.; two Out-houses, Chicken Run, Kitchen, Garden, Fruit Trees, etc.; fine group of Fir Trees, Lawn, Pretty Flower Garden, Picturesque Place in Select Locality. For Price Apply

GILLESPIE & HART

General Insurance and Real Estate

1115 Langley Street

Victoria, B. C.

Test The Colonist
Want Columns and
watch the results

Advertise in THE COLONIST

ND COMPA.

H. Cuthbert
AND COMPANY
635 Fort Street

Stood by Wreck.

The steamer Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, Captain Thomas, went in to the wreck of the steamer Zarina at Coos bay on Wednesday night, on her way to S-atte. The vessel received a wireless call for help and went thirty miles off her course to render any assistance possible. They got near enough to the shore to distinguish the lights of the fires lit along the beach when another wireless was received from C. J. Mills father of the student passenger on Zarina who was among the last to leave the ship. He stood upon the strutting the deck and the cabin door or standing by outside the wreck, and that the Queen need not delay. This is not the first time that the Queen has been near a great sea tragedy. When the Valencia went ashore off Vancouver Island, several years ago, and over 100 lives were lost she had attempted to get in to the wreck, but the danger of the breakers and the rocks

The Everett and Griggs came to Victoria, dismasted and damaged. She was the German bark Columbia, and when bound from Kobe to Royal Roads was caught in a heavy gale and Capt. Schwartz was engaging in setting drift-messages attached to kites. The kites were blown away and they were left ashore—thinking there was no hope from escaping shipwreck and destruction on the Vancouver Island coast—when the Norwegian steamer Norman Isles, outbound from Victoria, sighted the distressed vessel and towed her to Victoria, thereby earning \$9,000 in salvage money. The Columbia lay at Esquimalt for some months and in 1905 was sold, being bought in by the Canadian government and associated for \$16,000. The Columbia was christened the Lord Wolsley, and was taken to Tacoma and re-rigged as a six-masted schooner, the unique rig—the only one of its kind—created much interest and was made to work the coast whereas it was formerly required. But while operating expenses had been cut, the world-wide period of depression in the shipping business which still holds as to sail craft, was being ushered in and the reduced freight rates cancelled any saving in expenses. The steam craft, hard put to it for cargoes, edged into the trades, which had prior to that been the particular province of the windjammers. While the Griggs lost no money for her voyage, the Columbia's net earnings were not available for dividends. The vessel has been for sale for over a year.

needing between Fiji and Auckland would be £12,000 a year additional. An attempt had been made to again establish a line between Auckland and San Francisco, but there was no subsidy granted by the American Government to steamers not on the United States register. The subsidy required would be from £80,000 to £100,000 which was prohibitive. He knew that at the old rates on which the former

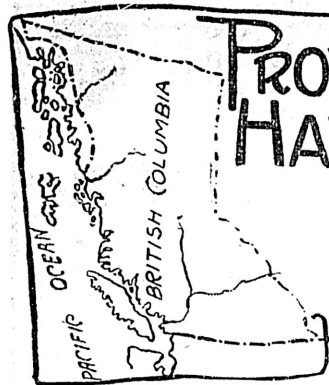
A Salvage Award.
An award of \$3,183 has been made to the Honolulu steamer A. J. Cummins for her share in the assistance rendered to the Manchurla, of the Pacific Mail Company, together with the cable steamer Restorer, now at Esquimault, when the Pacific Mail liner was ashore off the Hawaiian Islands three years ago.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seat sale
begins Friday, Jan. 14.

"Sweet Innisfallen"

TEGGE AND DANIEL
German Comedy Players.
VALLE

ARTHUR ELWELL
BIOGRAPH.



PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

James Munro has been elected mayor of Chilliwack by acclamation.

Edmund Burke, the famous Canadian basso, will visit B. C. shortly.

\$31,000 was the last pay-roll of the St. Eugene mine.

Northfield is today being visited by the Bishop of Columbia.

A. S. Goodve, M. P., has returned to Ottawa.

Wireless is to be installed on the Vancouver fishing steamers Kingsway and Klugfisher.

The ledge has been struck on the Aurora mine at Moyie, and a large body of ore is being uncovered.

The annual meeting of the Nanaimo Athletic Club is scheduled for next Tuesday.

Harry Wright, M. P., was tendered a complimentary smoker at Nelson last Friday.

The engagement is announced at Rossland of Leslie Bruce and Miss Elma Baker, B. A.

The dry house of the Josie mine, West Kootenay, was burned to the ground last Saturday.

The management committee of the Vancouver public school board favors the teaching of Chinese, Japanese and Spanish in the schools.

"Dad" Turnbull, the veteran New Westminster lacrosseist, has determined to quit the game with his recent manager.

Trail and Rossland lodges of the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters joined last Saturday in an impressive installation of officers.

The new Princeton coal is now on the market in the several Kootenay centres. It is described as "almost an anthracite" and sells at \$5.50 a ton.

A recount has been ordered in connection with Vancouver's \$413,500 Parks Purchase bylaw. This failed of obtaining the requisite three-fifths majority, but its friends hope that a recount may reverse the verdict.

J. W. Colburn, an authority on the

plows at present visiting Nanaimo has just returned from Japan where he has been engaged in the construction of numerous powder plants for the government.

That one thousand men will be engaged on Canadian Northern works in the vicinity of New Westminster in the new future is the statement of Mayor Lee, of the Royal City, based on a recent conversation with Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann.

An intercollegiate debate between Columbia College and McGill University of Vancouver, is arranged for Sunday evening next in the Royal City, the judges being W. Norman, Bole, C. E. C. Wade, K. C., and Principal Brough, of the Vancouver High School.

The Pacific Fish company's \$300,000 plant in the north is now ready for operation and has been fishing and the general management of the company.

Reports of a most satisfactory character for the past year were received by the British Columbia Land Surveyors' association, which has closed its annual general meeting at Nelson. The newly elected officers are: W. L. Drouin, president; A. V. Goss, vice-president; S. A. Roberts, secretary-treasurer. The next annual meeting will be held in Vancouver.

Dr. Spencer, secretary of the local option campaign in B. C., has given out in Vancouver the statistics on the completed returns in his hands showing 138 votes less than the 20 per cent. required for a victory. The doctor and his friends hope for an alteration of the result by the allowance of spoiled ballots, etc. The private check of the polls for the local option campaign give \$5,950 out of the province, making the vote required for local option 24,450. The votes obtained numbered 22,087, leaving a balance of 1,363 votes to reach the 20 per cent. condition.

That a large proportion of the children from which Vancouver derives its milk supply are infected with tuberculosis is the startling statement made by Dr. Underhill, medical officer of the Terminal City, in his annual report. Dealing further with the question of milk supply, Dr. Underhill recommends that the keeping of cows within the city limits be prohibited, or if allowed, only in the specified districts, under stringent regulations. The report states that the three Vancouver milk vendors are complying with the voluntary standard and fixed by the Vancouver Medical Society. It is suggested that the government pass more stringent regulations governing the sale of milk, and giving cities and municipalities generally power to make their own laws in this regard.

A comparative stranger named J. C. Vancouver made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the city on Friday evening. Despondently influenced by poor circumstances, he believed to have been the actuating impulse.

Edmund C. Huycke, wanted for a criminal offense in Seattle, has been arrested at Vancouver.

Vancouver's civil rulers are taking an opportunity on extended property for isolation hospital purposes.

Dr. H. M. Burwell, of Vancouver, recommends a tunnel for the safe carrying of the water main under the Fraser river, also joining the Capital addition to the reservoir.

E. H. Howard, a Great Northern official in Vancouver, announces that the company and the Canadian National will have joint terminals in the city and island City.

Preparations are in progress for the sale of the Canadian Pacific Lumber company's model mill at Port Moody, the mill being the prospective headquarters.

A meeting is to be held at Vancouver tomorrow evening of all interested in the proposed roads, a government telephoned a military park for Vancouver.

C. H. H. Sherman, of the Vancouver Municipal office, reports seeing Halobut on Friday evening, with the aid of a seven-inch telescope. The bird is said to be the first observed on the coast by man's eye on the Pacific coast.

The differences between Contractor Francis O. Clancy, of Seattle, and the Great Northern Pacific Railway company, on the text of a \$15,000 damage claim brought by Clancy against the railway company and now being heard in the supreme court, Vancouver, by Mr. Justice Gregory.

The engagement is announced of Miss M. Fraser and Miss Florence Phillips, the wedding taking place at Vancouver in February. Tomorrow morning at the Terminal City, the marriage will be solemnized by John Phillips, Baker and Miss Flora Maude Brown.

The Vancouver police have captured one John Smith, alias William Patterson, alias Peter West, alias William Johnson, apparently in the act of burglarizing a window, and a loaded revolver, skeleton keys and a candle in his pocket.

RESULTS OF PLAY FOR ENGLISH CUP

Football matches in the United Kingdom.

The round English cup—Bradford City 2, M. S. County 2; Bury 2, Glossop 1; Blackburn Rovers 2, Accrington 0; North Forest 3, Sheffield United 2; Chelsea 2, Hull 1; Woodwich 2, Worcester 0; Leyton 0, New Drompton 0; Westham 1, Carlisle 1; Crystal Palace 1, Swindon 3; Plymouth 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Derby 1, Millwall 0; Gainsboro 1.

Southend 1; Preston Northend 1; Coventry City 2; Northampton 0; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Bristol City 2; Liverpool 0; Grimsby 0; Bristol Rovers 2; Chesterfield 0; Fulham 0; Norwich City 0; Queens Park Rangers 0; Brighton 0; Southampton 1; Portsmouth 3; Shrewsbury Town 0; Wolverhampton 5; Reading 6; West Bromwich 2; Clapton Orient 0; Birmingham 1; Leicester Ross 1; Oldham Athletic 1; Aston Villa 2; Blackpool 1; Barnsley 1; Middlesbrough 1; Everton 1; Bradford 8; Bishop Auckland 0; Wokington 1; Manchester City 2; Stockport 4; Bolton Wanderers 1; Stoke 1; Newcastle United 1; Sunderland 1; Leeds City 0.

FIGHT CAN BE HELD IN 'FRISCO

Formal Assurance to This Effect Given Promoters Yesterday

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Official assurance was given to Jack Gleason today that he can hold the Jeffries-Johnson fight in this city on July 4th. Supervisor John L. Herget, formerly "Young Mitchell," the fighter, who is chairman of the police committee, before which the applications for fight permits are heard, stated that he believed Gleason to be sincere in his attitude of independence, held toward Tex Rickard, and this being the fact, he would give the local promoter his support.

This virtually means that Gleason's application for a 45-round permit will be granted. James W. Corroth will again be allowed to conduct prize fights in this city, after being denied that privilege for the past three years.

At a meeting of the police committee of the board of supervisors held late today the Shasta Club, of which Corroth is the controlling spirit, has granted a permit to hold a limited round fight in San Francisco during the month of February. The January permit was granted to the Broadway Club, represented by James Griffin.

After the reform administration succeeded the Rube Schmitz regime, Corroth was denied further permits and was compelled to conduct his fights at Colma, over the line in San Mateo county.

Reeves Elected. VANCOUR, Jan. 15.—Reeve Pound was re-elected in South Vancouver and F. Bowser was elected reeve of Point Grey today.

Zelaya Changes Plans

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 15.—After having leased and taken possession of a house with the announced intention of making his home here for several months at least, former President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, announced today that he would sail for Belgium as soon as he could make arrangements. This decision was said to be due to the receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Ze-

laya, now at Managua. She has decided to go direct to Brussels, her old home, instead of coming to Mexico City to live.

Duke of Orleans in Madrid. MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Duke of Orleans arrived here today incognito.

Spanish Workmen Strike. FERROL, Spain, Jan. 15.—Two thousand workmen engaged in rebuilding the Spanish navy arsenal here struck today. Troops and gendarmes have been concentrated in the vicinity, as trouble is feared.

Dead Man Identified

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—By means of a photograph the body of a man found dead in the Breslow hotel, at Biloxi, Miss., was identified here today by Col. E. A. Eastman, city statistician, as that of his son, Ernest Eastman, a well-known special and dramatic writer of this city.

Death of Thomas Hodgins

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—Thomas Hodgins, M. A., LL. D., judge of the admiralty division of the exchequer court and member in ordinary of the supreme court of Ontario, died suddenly at his home, 23 Bloor street west, yesterday while endeavoring to answer the telephone. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Kaiser Hears Shackleton

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William singled out Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, for special distinction this afternoon, when he attended a private lecture which was delivered by the explorer at the residence of Herr Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, outside the city. The Emperor greatly appreciated Lieut. Shackleton's narrative, and was deeply interested in the views displayed. After the lecture His Majesty conversed at considerable length with the distinguished British explorer and his wife.

Gigantic Corporation Planned

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A corporation capitalized at \$300,000,000, to control everything pertaining to the manufacture of women's wearing apparel, is under consideration by the associated waist and dress manufacturers. According to the secretary of the association, articles of incorporation will be filed in Albany soon. B. Hyman, president of the executive committee of the association, and the originator of the project, said tonight that the idea commends itself to manufacturers and dealers in the south as well as to many of the largest women manufacturers in New England.

Work of Lemieux Act

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor of the Dominion of Canada, speaking before the City club last night, extolled Canada's three-year-old industrial disputes investigation act, which, he said, has proved highly efficient in preventing strikes and lockouts. A committee of the Boston chamber of commerce is now trying to work out a method of applying the main features of the act to labor conditions in the United States with a view to securing action. Mr. King said that in 74 cases out of 80, in which recourse has been had to this act, direct agreements had been affected or strikes

averted through the actual or projected establishment of boards.

Sentenced to Be Hanged

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—Lewis Clark, a negro, who pleaded guilty of killing George, a motorman, and shooting and robbing M. V. O'Brien, a conductor on an East St. Louis street car, was sentenced today in the circuit court to be hanged on February 18. Two mobs threatened to lynch Clark soon after his arrest last month.

Denver Papers Suspend for a Day

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 15.—Probably for the first time in its history, Denver breakfasts today without its morning paper. The cause was the difficulty between the publishers and the local organization of the International Pressmen's union, which reached a climax yesterday. Although yesterday's conference was continued till long after midnight, no basis for agreement could be reached, and the publishers of the two morning papers decided not to make any attempt to publish today.

Storm in New England

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Although the violent northeast snowstorm which began here yesterday morning cleared in this vicinity this afternoon, it was still raging with unabated fury tonight over Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket where the blizzard was declared to be the worst since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1886. Nantucket has been without mails since Thursday no steamer having been able to cross from the mainland. Vineyard Haven, which was also isolated yesterday, was reached today with mail and passengers.

Turkey Threatens Crete

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Turkish government is holding 12,000 troops in readiness to be sent to Crete. The Porte recently addressed a note to the powers protesting against an alleged new violation of the sovereign rights of the Sultan through the Cretan executive committee taking the oath of allegiance to King George and the adoption of a resolution by the Cretan assembly to introduce the Hellenic code of laws. Replies have been received from Great Britain and Russia, both of whom express regret at the policy of the Cretans and intimate that measures were under way to prevent any further acts of a similar nature.

Boston's Barber Regulations

Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All That Barbers Use on Customers. A special despatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the N. Y. Sun gives new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited. Wherever Newbro's 'Herpicide' is used for face or scalp after shaving or hair cutting, there is no danger of infection, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send for stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich." One Dollar Bottles Guaranteed. C. H. Bowes & Co., special agent, 1225 Government street. J. A. Teeperton—Co., wholesale agents.

YOUR BLOOD IS POISONED

If You Suffer from Headaches or Neuralgia. Frequent attacks of headaches or Neuralgia are Nature's warnings of Blood Poisoning. The pain is due simply to the tortured nerves, inflamed by the blood being overloaded with impurities, because of inactive bowels, kidneys or skin. There is usually chronic constipation, and the food matter, instead of passing from the body, is absorbed by the blood. The kidneys are not as strong as they should be, and fail to filter from the blood the necessary amount of impure matter.

Instead of the skin throwing off one and a half pounds of waste matter every day, it becomes inactive and does only half its work, leaving three-quarters of a pound of this waste to poison the blood. Headache powders and pain killers simply numb the nerves and have no helpful action on the organs causing this poisoning of the blood. To cure Headaches and Neuralgia, the blood must be purified, which can be done only by making the kidneys, bowels, and skin healthy and active.

"Fruit-a-tives" made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, is the greatest blood purifying medicine. "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets" is a scientific cure for Headaches and Neuralgia, and never fails to cure because "Fruit-a-tives" stops the cause of these troubles.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

wagons, masses of cavalry thrown far to the front of an advancing army are not rendered immobile by the whereabouts of intervening rivers. Service newspapers declare that cavalry movements have been enormously benefited by the light flying pontoon wagon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Matuda Wong, the Chinaman who shot and killed Chinese Vice Consul Look Wing, here in July last, was sentenced to serve not less than twenty years in Sing Sing prison. Wong pleaded guilty recently to a charge of second degree murder.

Improvements On Pembroke Street

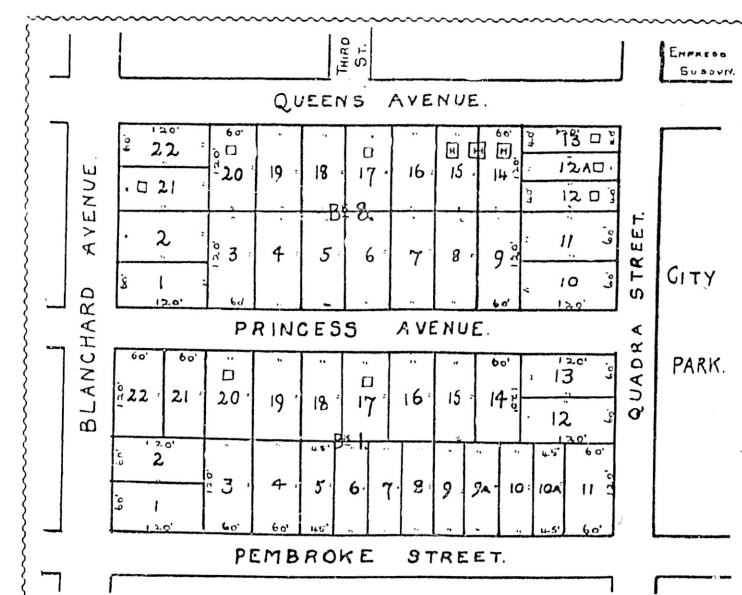
The chicken ranch on Pembroke Street, between Blanshard and Quadra, which has for so long a time deterred home builders from investing in the immediate neighborhood, has been secured by us. Already part of the ground it occupied has been sold and the proprietors have been given notice to vacate. An application for street improvements will be made to the City Council immediately, and very soon the neighborhood, five minutes' walk from the City Hall, will be built up with modern homes. The prices we offer on building lots will do it. Below are prices on various properties we have for sale in the two blocks shown in the cut.

BLOCK 1

LOTS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, each	\$7750
LOTS 9a, 10, each	\$3000
LOT 15	\$9500

ON QUARTER CASH TERMS

LOTS 12 and 13, the two	\$25000
LOT 16	\$11000
LOTS 1, 2, 21, 22, the four	\$5000
HOUSE, new, modern, well-finished, on lot 17	\$3200
HOUSE, 2 storeys, just completed, on lot 8	\$3800



BLOCK 8

LOT 16	\$950
LOTS 1 and 2, subject to offer.	
HOUSE nearing completion, on lot 13	\$2,700
HOUSES, nearing completion, on lots 12 and 12a, each	\$2,600
HOUSE, new, thoroughly modern, on lot 17	\$3,500
HOUSE, never occupied, very desirable	\$3,200
HOUSES, on lots 5 and 6, four new, modern bungalows that will rent at \$25	\$10,500

ISLAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

Bank of Montreal Chambers.

Phone 1494.

COWAN'S
Chocolate
Maple Buds

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

COWAN'S
MAPLE
BUDS

The most delicious of chocolate
confections; matchless for their purity,
richness and exquisite flavor.

Insist on having Cowan's Maple Buds.
Name and design patented and registered.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, - - - TORONTO.

Editor Colonist:

Sir,—

Having had numerous enquiries re The Canadian Pacific Oil Co. of British Columbia, Ltd., in which I have invested considerable money, and for my own satisfaction made a special trip to California to enquire into the prospects of the oil industry, and more particularly to see the properties of the B. C. Co'y and their methods of working it, I give this open letter in reply to any one interested in the matter:

* * * * *

From personal observations on the fields, and from information gathered from some of the principal men interested in some of the leading operating companies and owners of oil wells, I have no hesitation in recommending the shares to my friends, which I think will give a large return with a minimum risk.

* * * * *

One leading man to whom I spoke said that the Coalinga and Midway properties to be worked by our Company were as well situated as any property which he knew of in the California oil fields.

The oil was there, and large wells were being brought in.

It was only the matter of getting down to it and the size of the flow when we got there.

* * * * *

But that Henry Blood, our Manager would get it if any one could.

The Company's well, when I was there, was down 430 feet.

They were then putting in the 16-inch casing, which would be completed in 1½ days, and then boring operations night and day would be resumed. The boring tools are of the latest and best kind, and the men are experienced drillers who have a reputation of being among the best drillers in the fields.

* * * * *

I could find no fault with the work being done and everything appears to have been done in a business-like manner very likely to produce the desired results.

I would, however, state that anyone taking shares on my recommendation need not blame me if things do go wrong. I take my risk with them, and I am very confident my judgment is not astray.

Yours very truly,

Andrew Gray

Shares 25c	-	-	-	-	Today
Shares 50c	-	-	-	-	In a few days
Shares \$1 (par)	-	-	-	-	By hot weather

CANADIAN PACIFIC OIL CO. OF B. C. LTD.

Royal Loan & Trust Co., Ltd., Fiscal Agents

638 View Street

Victoria, B. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for consecutive insertions; cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.

No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.

Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS

GRIFFITH, H. S., ARCHITECT, 1009

Government Street, Phone 1489.

HOOPER, THOMAS, ARCHITECT—IN

practice in B.C. for twenty-five years.

Plans and specifications furnished on application.

Office, 516 Slater Block, Phone 927.

MACLURE, S. ARCHITECT—5 AND 7

Slater Block, Tel. R-1073.

ROCHFORT, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—

Office Five Slater Block, Phone 1804.

ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—

Room 16 Five Slater Block, Victoria,

Telephones: Office 2188, Residence

L-1298.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TEL-

ephone 129.

PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., PHONE 243.

406-408 Fort St.—We issue receipts

for baggage checked, moving and

storage a specialty.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

CLAYS—BEST KNOWN TEA ROOMS ON

the Coast. Our bread, cake and pastry

cannot be beaten. Store 611 Fort St. Phone

91.

SCOTCH BAKERY, 141 DOUGLAS, THE

reliable place for first class cakes and

pastry; prices reasonable. Wedding cakes a

specialty.

BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS.

PRINTS, ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE.

Six cent per foot. Timber and land

maps. Electric Blue Print and Map Co.,

1214 Langley St.

BOATS AND ENGINES.

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.—

Boats and launches built, estimates

repairs, complete. Shop, 516 Slater street,

W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 292.

BOOKBINDERS.

THE COLONIST HAS THE BEST

equipped bookbinding in the province,

the result is equal in proportion.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

STANDARD STATIONERY CO.—SOU-

thern, post cards, latest bookkeeping

papers of the world. Agents Remington

Typewriters. Store 565 Govt St. Phone 276.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.

I HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT

Hubb's 2 Oriental Alley, opposite Pan-

theatre.

BOTTLES.

A GOOD PRICE FOR BOTTLES WANTED—

at 1000 per doz. Call on J. W. B. at Bank

Agency, 1620 Store street, Phone 1236.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WESTHOLME LUMBER CO., LTD.—

General Contractors and Builders.

Office 701 Broughton, Phone 1806.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

ANDERSON, W. J.—MANTELS, GRATES

and Tiles. Contractor and builder. 40

and 22, Tel. R-1073.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—PIT-

man's shorthand, Touch Typewriting,

bookkeeping, bookbinding, dictation, pen-

manship by Edison's business phonograph; new

premises, specially adapted; fees \$60 for

course in advance. Business College, 120

and 22, Tel. R-1073.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS, JOINERS.

CAPITAL CARPENTER AND JOINING

factory, Alfred Jones. All kinds of

alterations, joinery, wood work, iron

and Yate street; office phone B211, Res

R799.

FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS AND

JOBBING, CORNER FORT AND QUADRA,

TEL. L-1262.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEALERS.

MADE, WM.—IMPORTER OF MAC-

lachian bugles, traps; cannot be

beaten for durability. Warehouse 215 John-

son St. Phone 1236.

ROBT LUDWIG—AGENT BAYNES

carriages, buggies, carts, long dis-

ance axles. Rubber tires, car wheels, ac-

cise. Good stock. 724 Commercial St.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING & WHITENING.

O'BRIEN BROS., CHIMNEY AND FUR-

nace cleaners. Chimney roots cleaned.

Phone 2262.

CHINESE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

QIM FOOK YUEN—IMPORTERS, DEAL-

ers in rice, sugar, oil, tea, and other

high-class china and curios. Store 1719 and

1713 Government St. Phone 827.

E. G. ALDOUS, C.E.—All kinds of civil

engineering, bridge and construction. 1107

Langley St.

CLOTHES CLEANING WORKS.

GENTS SUITS SPONGED AND PRESSED.

60c to 75c. Ladies' skirts, duffs, Paisley

Cleaners, Washers, Dryers, etc. 1209

Government St.

GENTS' CLOTHES CLEANED, DYE-

d and repaired and pressed, umbrellas

and straw hats, repaired and re-covered.

W. J. Walker, 724 Commercial St., just east

of Douglas. Phone L-1267.

COAL AND WOOD.

ALLEN & SON, DEALERS IN ALL

grades of coal, lowest prices. Orders

promptly attended. Put in your supply

and the coal will come. 1110 Douglas St.

BUILT, GEO.—DEALER IN ALL KINDS

of wood and coal. Delivered to any

part of city, at current rates. Phone 823.

GO TO J. E. GRICE TO GET YOUR

ORDER. Wood piled in yard for lot

over cutting. Measure guaranteed. 4 cords

or over. Tel. 149.

HALL & WALKER—WELLINGTON COL-

lery Coal, Co. Anthracite Coal,

Blacksmith and Nut Coal specially prepared.

Telephone 83, 1212 Government St.

KINGHAM, J. & CO.—OFFICE 1203

Broad St. Coal delivered to any part

of the city at current rates. Phone 677.

PAINTER, J. E. & SONS—COAL, WOOD

and bark. Second and third class

rates. Try our new and specially prepared

out cokes. Phone 526. Office 611 Cornor-

at 84.

CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES.

ROYAL DAIRY—CREAMERY BUTTER,

ice cream, milk and buttermilk; de-

livered for quality and purity. Dairy 1110

Douglas St. or Phone 188.

VICTORIA CREAMERY—MANUFACTUR-

ers of finest creamery butter, delivered

daily. Creamery, ice cream and pure milk

office, 1311 Broad St. Phone 1344.

DETECTIVE.

V. I. SECRET SERVICE ROOM 23,

over B. Williams. Cases of "Gill,"

counts collected, etc. Tel. 452.

DIAMONDS.

WE SELL ONLY THE VERY FINEST

selected stones, which we buy direct

from the cutters. The moderate prices at

which we sell these are the secret of our

large business. Redfern & Sons, Diamond

Merchants, Government Street.

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING.

JUN LEE & CO., DEALER IN DRY

goods, ladies' suit and cotton under-

wear; dresses made to order. Hot house

plants and cut flowers. 1004 Douglas St.

DYE WORKS.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LAR-

gest dyeing and cleaning works in the

province. Country orders solicited. Tel.

8, C. B. Ryer, 2709 Fort St.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 FORT

street. We clean, press and repair

ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to

new. Phone 1000.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 84

Fort street; telephone 717. Ladies'

and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DIAMEN.

HEANEY, JOSEPH—OFFICE, 62

Wharf street. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—

Telephone 13.

ELECTRO PLATING.

YOUR TABLEWARE REPLATED AS

new. Guaranteed to be hand-burnished.

Best known method for durability.

Bond & Jessop, 641 Fort St.

ELECTRICIANS' & ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

TOOT & TUGON, ELECTRICAL CON-

tractors. Motors, gasoline engines.

Phone A-1116. 723 Fort St.

HAWKINS & HAYWOOD, 723 YATES

St., Electricians. Kinds of supplies

carried. Installations and repairs promptly

attended to; prices moderate. Phone 442.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

WING ON—1709 GOVERNMENT ST.,

Phone 23.

FISH, FRUIT AND POULTRY.

VICTORIA FISH MARKET—COMPLETE

stock of fish, oysters, fowl, poultry and

vegetables. Fish and fowl supplied to

delivery. Phone L-1752. L. E. Mavor-

son, 1509 Douglas St.

GLASS AND GLAZING.

JOSEPH, DESCRIPTION OF GLASS—

to be put in, for churches, schools and

private houses. Shop, 516 Slater street,

Yates St. Phone 594.

HARDWARE.

EDDIE, E. G. & CO.—HARDWARE AND

agricultural implements. Corner of

Johnson and Government Sts.

THE HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO.,

20 and 24 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

HATS.

HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED. FINE

and stylish cleaning works. 412 View

St. Phone L-1207.

HORTICULTURIST.

T. PEARCE, HORTICULTURIST AND

fruit expert. Fruit trees planted and

sprayed, and all kinds of fruit and

vegetable growing work undertaken.

Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 920,

Victoria.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL, 19 JOHNSON ST.,

newly fitted up from bottom to top.

Good accommodation, sporting gallery,

complete list of all the noted

sports and athletes up to the present day.

Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos

McDonald, proprietor.

EMPIRE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—

Means 29c and up. Rooms 25c and up.

None but the best brands of wine, liquors

and cigars. 29c. Room 29c. 1209 John-

son St. A. Lindsay, Prop. Phone 841.

NEW HOTEL BRUNSWICK, NICEST LO-

cation in Victoria, nicely furnished

rooms at moderate prices. Weekly rates

all cars pass hotel. Two entrances, corner

Yates and Douglas. Phone 317.

MONEY PROPERLY INVESTED LEADS

to fortune. This result may be at-

tained by investing in the Victoria

City at 10 per cent. 21c. 21c. 21c. 21c.

DANIEL HOTEL AND CAFE—ALL EN-

glish help, 560 Johnson St. Why pay

more when you can get the best for less.

Means 29c. Room 29c. 1209 John-

son St. A. Lindsay, Prop. Phone 841.

STRAND HOTEL, CAFE, JOHNSON ST.,

always open. European plan, cuisine

second to none in city. Repairs with

best goods. 516 Slater street, Victoria.

Wright & Fairbank, Prop. Phone 1105.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORNER

Douglas and Commercial Sts., opposite

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Cont.)

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY

COMPANY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents
Phone 2122. Room 21. 618 Yates St.

GORGE ROAD PROPERTY IS FOUND
to increase rapidly. We have 8 acres with water frontage rights. Here is where you can make 100 per cent. on your money in 3 months. If interested call and we will show you this money maker.

ONE ACRE OF FINE HIGH LEVEL
cleared land, brick and a half from Douglas car line. Price \$1,500. \$500 cash will handle it. This is the right end of Douglas for a money maker. Let us show you this valuable acre.

HOWELL & CO., LTD.

618 Troughton Avenue.

DOUGLAS ST. CORNER—60x60; \$21,000.

JAMES BAY, NEAR CAUSEWAY—COT-
tage, renting for \$25 per month; lot 60x120; every convenience; \$3,150.

FINLAYSON ST.—SEVERAL LOTS; \$225
each.

WATERFRONT LOT—100x150; \$1,500.

HILLISIDE AVE.—HOUSE AND LARGE
lot, 67x155; \$2,100; easy terms.

GAMMA ST.—NEW HOUSE, 5 ROOMS;
bath, lawn, etc.; \$2,500.

OLIVE ST., FAIRFIELD ESTATE—GOOD
building lot; \$150; terms.

R. D. MacLACHLAN
Board of Trade Bldg. Opp. Court House.
Phone 2106.

YATES ST., JUST ABOVE VANCOUVER
St.—40 feet for \$4,100, or 50 feet for \$5,600. If you know of anything cheaper, \$100 to be paid to our office.

VIEW ST.—FULL LOT WITH THREE
houses producing \$500 per year, for \$2,000.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.
704 Yates Street. Phone 1586.

REAR CHANCE TO MAKE QUICK
money—45 cash and 15 per month 6 per cent. interest buys large lot 60x120 on Arky St. Burial lot, Vancouver tram line now building up lot.

FINLAYSON ST. ON DOUGLAS
street. Enquire for price.

SNAPE—FIVE ACRES, WITH SMALL
cottage and chicken house, only \$1,100.

LOTS 60x120, GOOD SOIL, NICE LOC-
ation; \$165 each.

NEW BUNGALOW WITH LOT 60x120,
N. Vancouver St., close to Beacon Hill. Well built, only \$2,500. Only desirable home, \$2,500; good terms.

LEE & FRASER

Real Estate Agents. Troughton Ave.

FRANCIS AVE., CORNER LOT, PRICE
only \$500.

MONTREAL ST., TWO SPLENDID
building lots; \$1,250.

SPLENDID BUSINESS SITE ON COURT-
ney St., near Government St., for \$11,750.

\$20,000 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE
lot on Yates St., between
Blanchard and Douglas Sts.

TWO COTTAGES AND LOT ON VIEW
St., modern; \$6,000.

INSURE AND LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY
to loan, 613 Troughton Ave., Victoria, B. C.

THE COAST LOCATORS

E. A. Thompson. R. E. Blakeaway.

618 Yates, Room 29. Phone 1419.

NEW HOUSE, CHAMBERLIN ST., EIGHT
rooms; lot 60x120. Just completed. Price \$4,200; \$500 cash, balance arranged.

HOUSE AND LOT, CALEDONIA AVE.,
ready to move into. Price \$3,650; easy terms.

HOUSE, GRAHAM ST., FIVE-ROOMED
bungalow. Price \$2,500; terms.

BRICK VENERE HOUSE, NORTH PARK
St., 8 rooms, stable in connection; lot, 50x110. Thoroughly investigated.

LOT, CORNER KING'S RD AND GRA-
ham St., 24x110. Price \$500. Terms six lots on Fifth St., Bk. 32. Six lots on Duplin Rd. just off Douglas. These are good buys at the price.

HINKSON, SIDDALL & SON
P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building
Tel. 869.

LARGE LOT WITH HOUSE, CRAIG-
flower Road. Lot has 182 feet frontage in Craigflower Road, and is nicely situated. Price \$2,200. Easy terms to suit.

FINE SEVEN ROOMED, MODERN
house, nicely situated Upper Pandora Ave. Price \$2,550. Easy terms.

ACREAGE ON THE SAANICH ARM—
Prices and terms right.

ACREAGE IN AND ADJOINING THE
city.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.

1212 Broad Street.

SAANICH—70 ACRES OF FINE FRUIT
land, with sea frontage; \$100 per acre.

DAVE STREET—SIX-ROOM HOUSE
and lot, \$2,650.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN IN THE
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, England.

TOLMIE AVE. NINE ROOMED HOUSE
1 1/2 acres under cultivation. \$2,000.

30 ACRES ON SOUTH END OF COW-
ichuan Lake, logged with 200 ft. water frontage, for \$45 per acre.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.
1212 Broad St. Phone No. 2271.

HOUSE, BARGAINS
RICHMOND AVENUE—EIGHT-ROOMED modern house, with two large lots, one a corner, between car lines. Only \$2,500.

YATES STREET—FINE NEW SEVEN-
roomed house, near School street, lot 60x120. Only \$2,500.

NIAGARA ST. GOOD SEVEN ROOMED
house; modern conveniences. Stone foundation; in first class order, near Park only \$2,500.

LOT BARGAINS
RICHMOND—CORNER OF LINDEN, two of the finest lots in the neighborhood, on a corner. Only \$2,500.

KINGSTON ST.—FINE HIGH LOT
close to Montreal. For quick sale, only \$1,500.

SUPERIOR ST.—HIGH DRY LOT, NEAR
St. Lawrence, 60x120. Quick sale, only \$1,500. Terms easy.

D. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE. Phone 1621.

ONE ACRE, CLOSE TO JUBILEE HOS-
pital, all clear, good land, only \$1,200.

THREE LOTS ON FIELD ST., CLOSE TO
Douglas, size 70x110. Only \$2,000. Terms.

For Sale—A Bargain

Beautiful house and grounds facing Canteen, on Esquimalt Road. Apply 1043 Pandora St., Victoria.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

Dividend No. 23

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum has this day been declared on the permanent stock of the company, for the half year ending December 31st, 1909, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the company, 330 Pender street, Vancouver, B.C., and at the Branch offices in Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, and Victoria on and after January 15th, 1910.

GEO. J. TELFER, Manager,
Vancouver, B.C., January 11, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Clayoquot School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse at Clayoquot," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1910, for the erection and completion of a small one-room frame schoolhouse at Clayoquot, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 6th day of January, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent at Alberni; John Price, Esq., the Secretary of the School Board, Clayoquot, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1910.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve notice of which was given in the Gazette of the 28th of October, 1909, reserving all foreshore abutting on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and extending from the head of Saanich Inlet to the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and all coal underlying the said foreshore, as well as the coal under the sea fronting the said foreshore, and extending out therefrom a distance of one mile, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C.,
5th January, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Soreford School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse at Soreford, B. C.," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1910, for the construction and completion of a portion of the permanent system of sewerage at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 6th day of January, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent at Kamloops; and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1910.

NOTICE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Copies of Bills, Petitions, and notices as published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the House, not later than 12th January, 1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910.

Reports from Standing Committee on Bills will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,
Victoria, 1st November, 1909.

FOR SALE

On the beautiful West Arm of Kootenay Lake

British Columbia. A choice Fruit Ranch and Residence

Well built and comfortably furnished home, with magnificent views of lake and surrounding mountain scenery. Fine bay and nearly one-third mile lake frontage; wharf, boat house, launch and boats, fine sporting country. Thirty-three acres, five planted in very choice fruit trees, most of which are bearing; also small fruits. Fine opening for family with fair capital. Situation 2 1/2 miles from Nelson, a thoroughly modern town. For particulars address Owner, Box 262, Colonist.

STEAM HEATED OFFICES

Also entire third floor, suitable for lodge or club purposes, to let in new brick building, 541 Yates Street. Apply to

F. R. STEWART & CO.

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the electors of the municipality of the District of Oak Bay, that they are required to be present at the election at the Council Chamber, Oak Bay Avenue, on the 10th day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the municipal council as Reeve and Councillors.

The mode of nomination of Councillors shall be as follows:

The candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the 15th day of January, 1910, at the school house, Oak Bay Avenue, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. of which every elector is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR REEVE shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land real property situate within the municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment, or charge, and being otherwise duly qualified as a voter.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A COUNCILLOR shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situate within the municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial assessment roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a home-steader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last Municipal or Provincial assessment roll, over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the municipality for a portion of one year immediately preceding the nomination, and who, during the remainder of said year has been the owner of said land, of which he formerly was a homesteader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last Municipal or Provincial assessment roll, over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., the 21st day of December, 1909.

J. D. FLEMING,
Returning Officer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Sewerage Works, Prince Rupert," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1910, for the construction and completion of a portion of the permanent system of sewerage at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 4th day of December, 1909, at the office of the undersigned, Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the offices of the Government Agent, and of Mr. James H. Bacon, Harbor Engineer, Prince Rupert, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 2nd December, 1909.

NOTICE

"Navigable Waters Protection Act."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cameron Lumber Company, Limited, having its registered office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, is applying to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council for approval of the aforesaid plan of description of works proposed to be constructed in that part of the waters of Victoria Harbor known as Siskiwit water, between the Police bridge and Hainault Island, being on the lands situate lying and being in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and known as the Cameron Lumber Works at Victoria, and a duplicate thereof with the Registrar-General of Titles in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and the matter of the said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in the "Colonist."

Dated this 14th day of December, A. D. 1909.

CAMERON LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
Per D. O. Cameron,
Secretary.

TENDERS

Are invited up to January 21st, 1910, for the purchase of 250 acres (more or less) of very choice farming and fruit land, known as the "Keating Property." It is described on the map as Section 12 and part of Section 11, of Range 2 East, and Section 12 of Range 3 East of South Saanich. This property is crossed by the Victoria and Sidney railway and is about ten miles from Victoria. It is partly cleared and there is considerable valuable timber on the land. This property can easily be divided into 5 or 10 acre tracts, and is one of the most valuable estates in the Saanich peninsula.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars may be obtained by application to

GEO. H. SLUGGETT,
Sluggett P. O.

Or to J. P. WALLS,
610 Haston Square.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

	High.	Low.	Closing.
Allis-Chalmers	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Amal. Copper	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4
Am. Car. Bdy.	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
Am. Cot. Oil	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4
Amer. Ice	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4
Amer. Loco.	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4
Amer. Smelt	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4
Amer. Sugar	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Amer. Tel.	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am. Gas	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Anacosta	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atlantic Coast	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atchafalpa	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do. pfd	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
B. and O.	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
B. R. T.	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
C. C. and S. L.	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
C. P. R.	179 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
C. and O.	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
C. and A.	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
C. and N. W.	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
C. M. and S. P.	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
C. P. and I.	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Colo. Southern	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cons. Gas	164 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Corn Products	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
D. and H.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
D. and I. G.	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Edison	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gen. Elec.	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gr. Nor. pfd	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int. Paper	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

ARCHER—On January 14th, 1910, at their residence, 1212 Haston Avenue, Victoria, B. C., to the wife of Irving Archer, a daughter.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Irving, late of Goldstream, British Columbia, Deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Irving, late of Goldstream, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to C. Arthur Rea, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars duly verified, to the said C. Arthur Rea, before the 15th day of January, 1910, after the said date the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executors had then notice.

Dated the 11th day of December, 1909.

FRANK HIGGINS,
Law Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for C. Arthur Rea and Isaac Poole, Executors.

Notice of Removal

We beg to inform our patrons that we have removed to our new premises, 923 Fort Street, opposite Skating Rink. With additional floor space in show room and workshop, we are in a position to handle any class of work.

We have increased our stock and plant, which is now one of the most complete and up-to-date in the city. We wish to thank our patrons for past favors and hope they will continue in the future, soliciting your esteemed commands. We are Yours Truly,

HAYWARD & DODS

Sanitary Plumbing and Heating, Acetylene Gas Machines.

Phone 1854

FUEL WOOD AND COAL

R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET

R. B. Punnett. F. H. Mayhew.

R. B. Punnett

ESTATE AGENTS AND VALUATORS.

has removed from

622 TROUBADOUR AVENUE

Room 10, Mahon Bldg.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

WE REPRESENT

The Clayburn Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fire Bricks

Monday Offers You a Multitude of Substantial Savings

Ladies' Costumes

Regular Values to \$25 for

\$12.90

\$12.90 is a price which is sure to fit every purse, and if you have this amount you will find that by attending this sale Monday the money will be wisely spent. They are in plain and very stylish effects, in serges, vicunas, diagonals, some very prettily trimmed braid and jet buttons. The regular prices of these suits were up as high as \$25.00. Monday's Go-quick Price **\$12.90**

Ladies' Costumes

Values up to \$45 for

\$18.90

These are the best bargains to be found in the store these days. During our January sale we disposed of an enormous quantity of these suits, but still find ourselves with a lot which we do not intend carrying over. They are a credit to the manufacturers, the finishing and tailoring being the finest, while the materials include the season's very latest effects. Regular prices up to \$45.00. Quick Sale Price Monday **\$18.90**



Another Lot of Children's Coats on Sale Monday

Monday we are placing on sale a new lot of Children's Coats at specially low prices.

Children's Coats, Reg. up to \$6.50, for \$2.50

This assortment comprises fifty only, the materials being fine quality tweeds and serges, in new pleated effects, box back, trimmed with braid and jet buttons, in shades of blues, greens, browns. Regular prices were up to \$6.50. Monday Jan. **\$2.50**

Children's Coats, Reg. Val. to \$10, for \$4.75

A specially fine line is this, made of the finest quality tweeds, worsteds and diagonal effects, in stripes and plain, beautifully tailored and nicely trimmed in a number of very fascinating styles. Reg. values to \$10.00. Monday **\$4.75**

Ladies' Coats

Regular Values to \$17 for

\$6.90

This assortment includes some of the smartest models that has been our good fortune to show. They are in a number of materials, splendidly tailored in 3/4 and full length styles, outside pockets, in plain and stripe effects. The regular values run as high as \$17.00. Monday's Special Offering **\$6.90**

Ladies' Coats

Regular Values to \$25 for

\$12.50

Just think for a moment what this means to you, a clear saving of \$12.50, a tidy sum for anybody to strive and save, but Monday will be a day when this saving will be made easy. These are in serges, diagonals, broadcloths, etc., beautifully trimmed with braid and jet buttons. Regular values up to \$25.00. Monday **\$12.50**



Beautiful Battenburg Doylies, Reg. 35c to 50c, for 25c

A really exquisite lot is this. They are made of fine linen, with beautiful hand drawn work. Ordinarily they sell at 35c and 50c, but as is always our system, we wish to clear out everything possible during January, in order that stock taking may be more easy. Monday's Bargain **25c**

Linen Waist Fronts, Reg. 75c and \$1, Monday, 50c

What is nicer than a nice, sensible and attractive Waist Front? Monday we are placing on sale a number of very pretty ones at specially low prices. These usually sold for 75c and \$1.00. Monday we mean to clear them out at **50c**

Heavy Silk Net, Reg. \$2.50, Monday, \$1.50

This is just the thing for waists, and is decidedly new. Heavy Fish Net is becoming the rage, and this lot is one that will create admiration from every hand. It is in colors of taupe, peacock, green and blue. All 42 inches wide. The regular price was \$2.50. Monday for quick riddance during our January Sale **\$1.50**



Jan. Sale Prices on Underskirts

Ladies' Lawn Underskirts,

\$1.00

LADIES' WHITE LAWN UNDERSKIRTS, very fine quality, made with 12 rows of fine tucks and trimmed with French embroidery. Special January White Sale **\$1.00**

Ladies' Underskirts at \$3.75 up to **\$8.50**

Our showing of Ladies' Underskirts at these prices would certainly surprise you. Here is tone, very fascinating styles. They are made of fine white lawn, with eighteen rows of fine cluster tucks. Another one equally fascinating is one with very wide flounce of Valenciennes lace and insertions, with large dust frill. Prices range from \$3.75 to **\$8.50**

Splendid Savings on Our Jan. White Sale

Ladies' Drawers, 35c

The range of Ladies' Drawers shown at this price is a very large one, indeed, and comprises a number of exceedingly pretty styles considering the price. For instance, here is one made of white lawn with 6 rows of fine tucking. January White Sale **35c**

Ladies' Drawers at 50c

Our 50c line of Ladies' Drawers cannot be improved. They are made of fine white lawn in open styles, some very prettily made up. Here is one which has six rows of beautiful Swiss embroidery. January White Sale **50c**



Ladies' Waists Specially Priced for Monday

At 50c Ladies' Blouse, made of white lawn, in new tailored effects, collar and cuffs. The very latest style. January Sale Price 50c.

At 75c Tailored style in Shirt Waist, made of good quality lawn. The front is fastened with pearl buttons, top handkerchief pocket and white linen detachable collar, long sleeves with button cuff. A popular style and easily laundered. Sizes 32 to 42.

At \$1.00 Waist made of fine white lawn. The front is of fine all-over embroidery, trimmed with clusters of tucks to the bust line, attached collar, sleeves tucked and finished with edging of lace, buttoned in back and tucked. All sizes.

At \$1.75 White Linenette Waist, made in new tailored style. The front has box pleat down centre, fastened through with large pearl buttons, also has three rows of narrow tucks and three wide tucks either side, long sleeves with laundered link cuffs, detached white linen collar, back finished with tucks. All sizes.

At \$3.50 Fine White Lawn Waist. The dainty all-over embroidered front in new design, trimmed with rows of narrow tucks and inverted box pleats, shapely collar of fine Valenciennes lace insertion edged with frill of lace, long pointed sleeves, tucked in clusters of small and large tucks, puffs at elbow, finished at wrist with insertion and lace, fastened in back and tucked.



Outfit the Little One, Monday, With New Stockings. Special, 10c

Now is the time and this the opportunity to outfit the little ones in Stockings at a very small figure, as we are going to dispose of a large number of pairs Monday at a bargain price. They consist of children's cashmere and worsted, suitable for children from 1 to 3 years old, and in sizes of 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2 and 6. Special price Monday **10c**

Men's Boots, Reg. Val. to \$6.00, for \$3.50



This includes practically the whole of our stock of Men's Fall and Winter Shoes, made for our higher grade trade. All are new, fresh goods and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. The regular prices are \$4.50 to **\$6.00**

MEN'S GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER, double soles, Goodyear welts. Regular value \$6.00 **\$3.50**

TAN OIL GRAIN BLUCHER, waterproof soles. American make. Regular value \$6.00 **\$3.50**

TAN CHROME LEATHER BLUCHER, leather lined, broad last. Regular value \$6.00 **\$3.50**

GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER, broad toe, Goodyear welts. Regular value \$5.50 **\$3.50**

BOX CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, extra heavy soles. Regular value \$5.50 **\$3.50**

TAN RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER, leather lined, double soles. Regular value \$5.50 **\$3.50**

ENGLISH KIP BLUCHER, waterproof sole. A wonder for wear. Regular value \$5.50 **\$3.50**

PATENT COLT BLUCHER, Goodyear welt, broad, medium or narrow toes. Regular value \$5.00 **\$3.50**

BOX CALF BLUCHER, Goodyear welts, broad, medium or narrow toes. Regular value \$5.00 **\$3.50**



Remnant Sale of Dress Goods, Monday, at All Prices from 25c

Monday will clear out all Dress Goods Remnants as special savings. These include Broadcloth, Satin Cloths, Cashmeres, Poplins, Panamas, Nun's Veiling, Delaines, Crepe de Chine, Serges. Also Black Panamas, Crepe de Chine, Broadcloths, Poplins, Resedas, varying in length of from 1 to 7 yards. These usually sell at prices ranging from **25c**

Women's Raincoats, Monday, at \$4.50

A Special Bargain is to be had in Women's Raincoats, Monday. These are in rubberized cloths and waterproof cloths, in fawn, blues and blacks. Priced specially for Monday! **\$4.50**

Ladies' Gowns Priced Remarkably Low

At 65c LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, of good cotton, made with tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with frill of self.

At 75c LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, of fine cotton, made with yoke of tucked muslin mesh and sleeves edged with fine torchon lace.

At 75c LADIES' GOWNS of heavy white cotton, made with turnover collar, edged with embroidery, sleeves finished with frill of self.

At 85c LADIES' GOWNS, of fine white long cloth, slip-over style, neck and sleeves finished beading and ribbon.

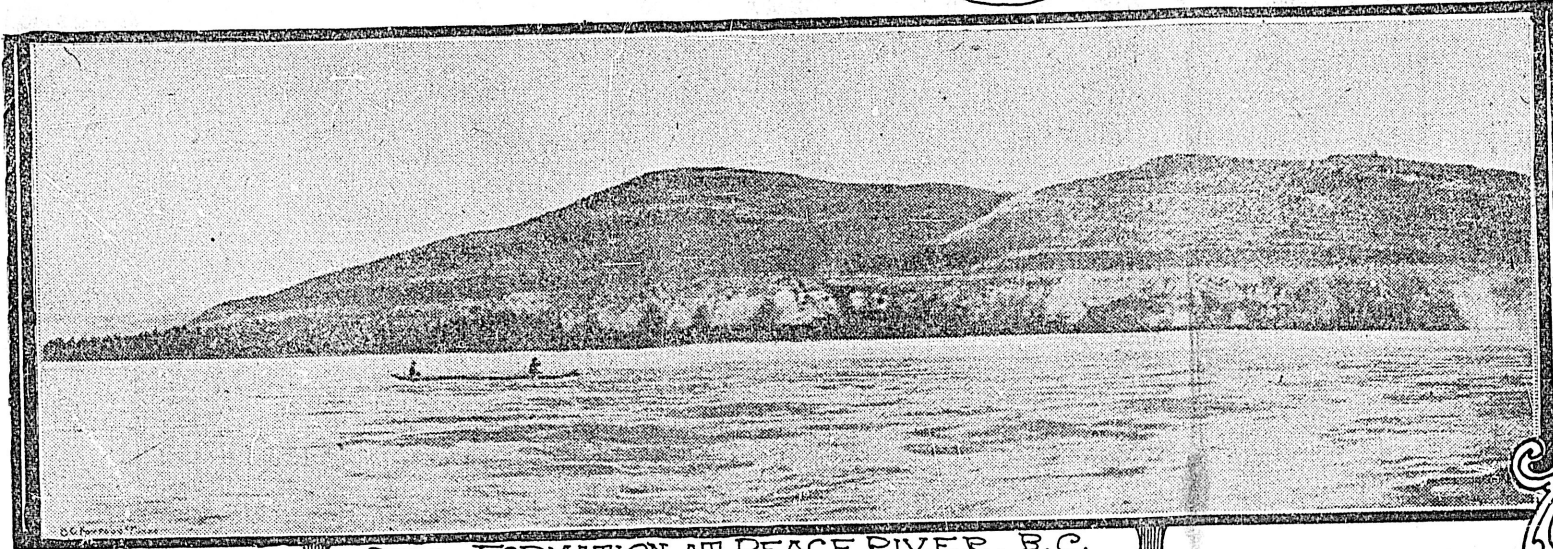
Don't Forget Our Patent Medicine Dept.

Chocolates Are Most Dainty Gifts. Special at **40c**

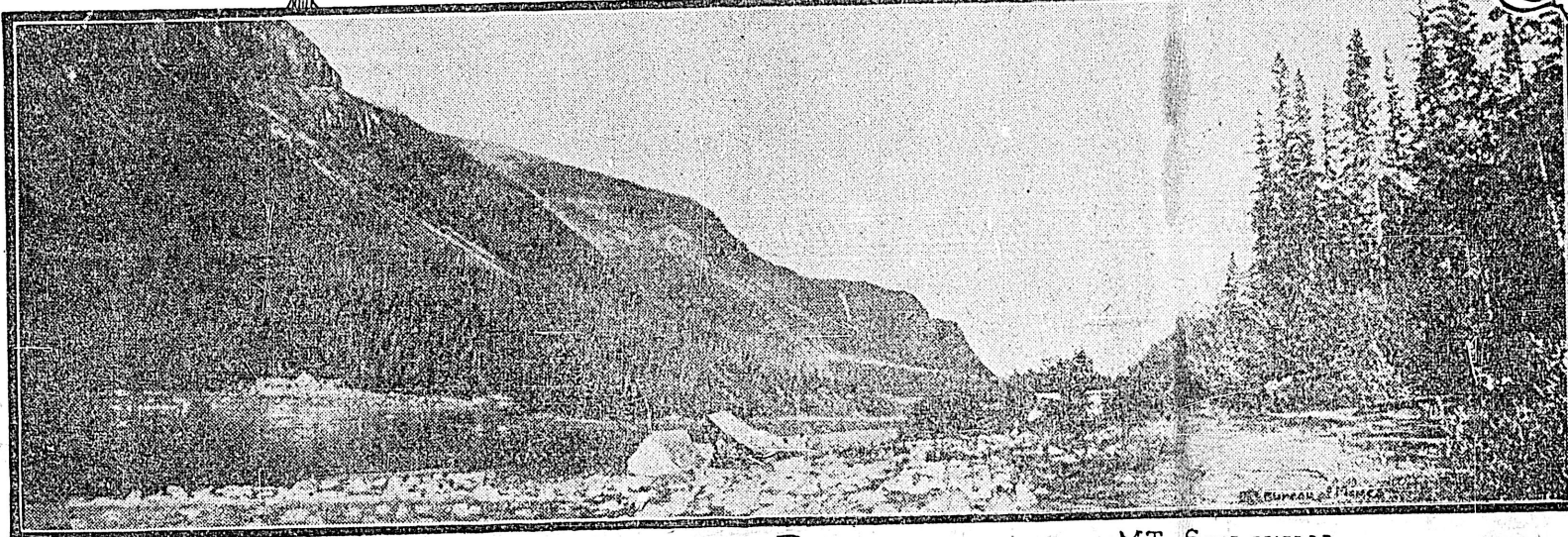
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Nothing More Tasteful Than Our Chocolates at **60c**

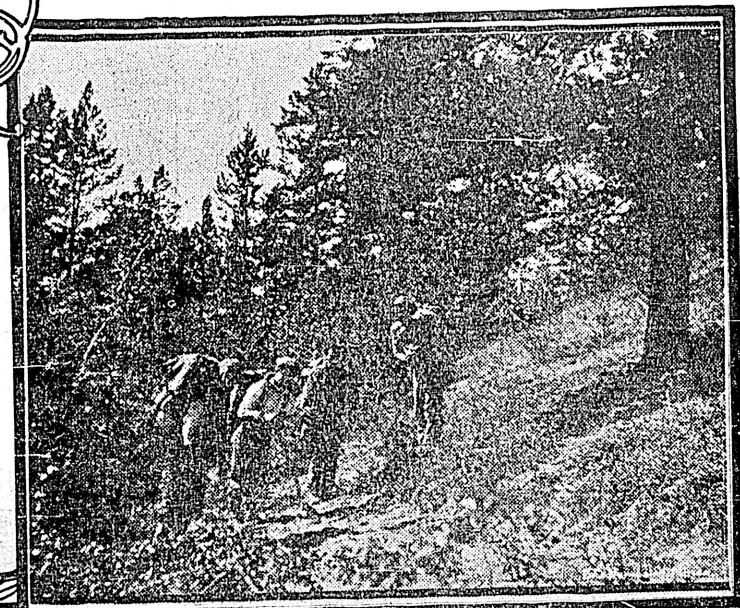
British Columbia's Domain Beyond the Mountains



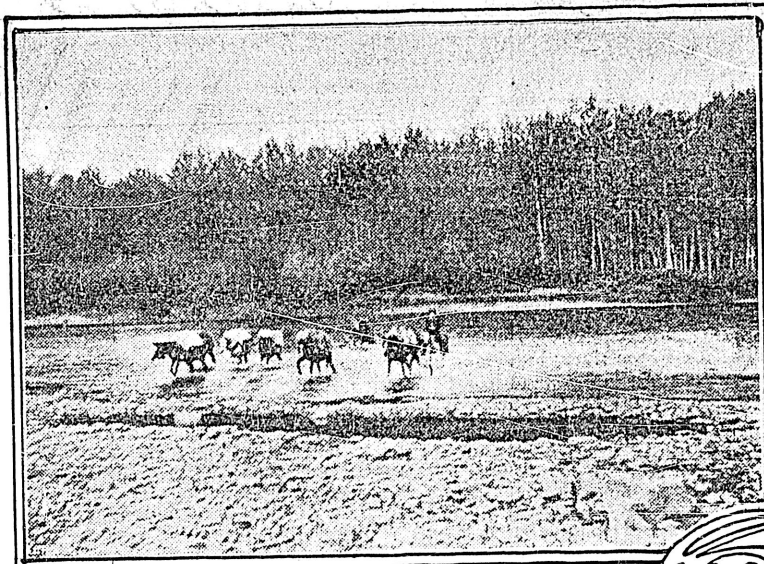
COAL FORMATION AT PEACE RIVER, B.C.



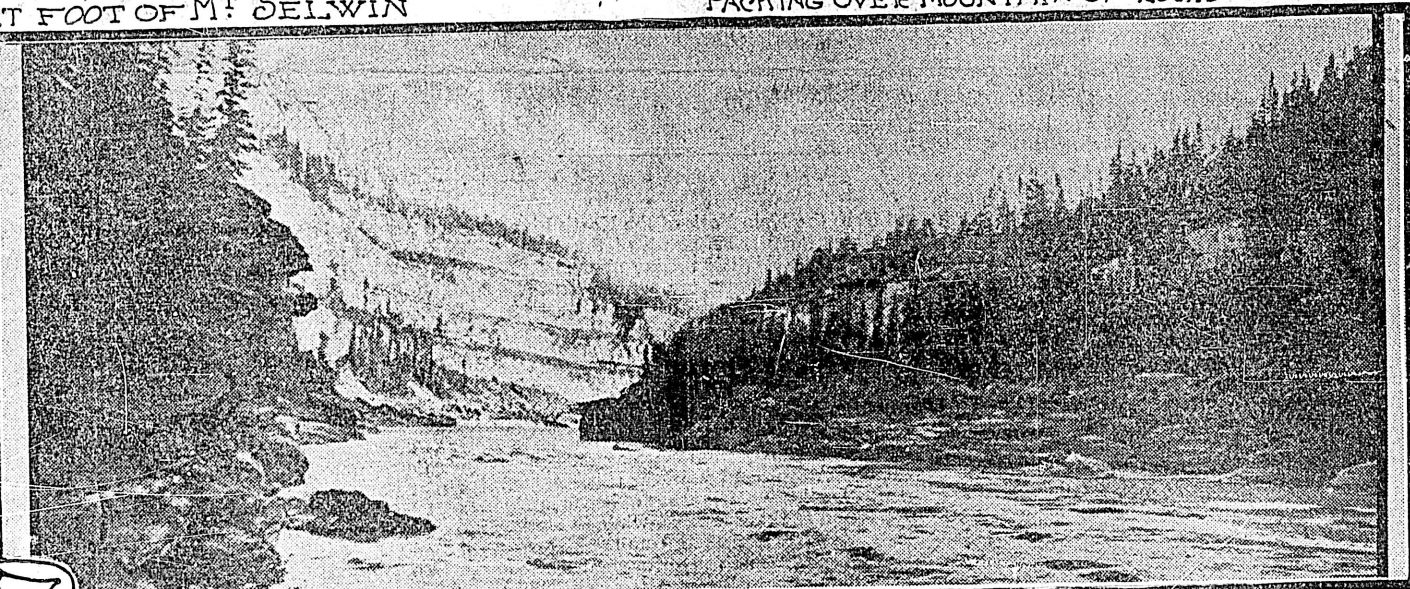
CAMP ON PEACE RIVER AT FOOT OF MT SELWIN



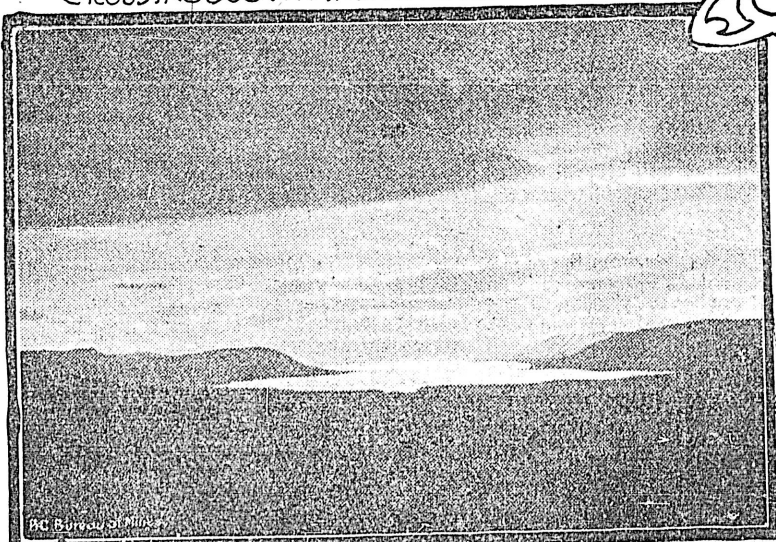
PACKING OVER MOUNTAIN-OF-ROCKS PORTAGE



CROSSING SOUTH PINE RIVER



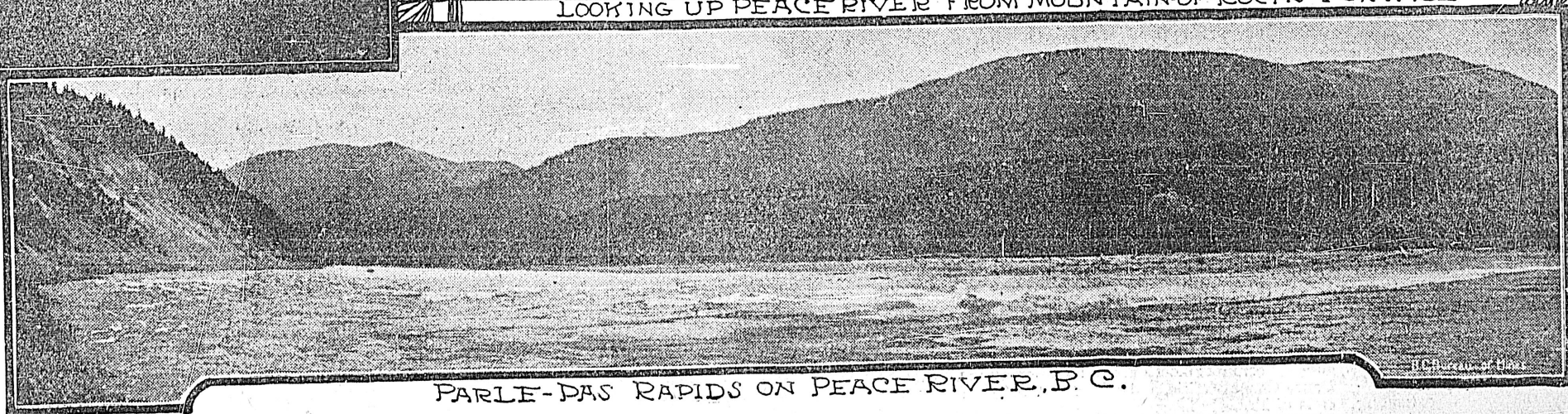
MOUNTAIN-OF-ROCKS CANYON (35 MILES LONG) ON PEACE RIVER



MOBERLY LAKE
FROM THE EAST



LOOKING UP PEACE RIVER FROM MOUNTAIN-OF-ROCKS PORTAGE



PARLE-PAS RAPIDS ON PEACE RIVER, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DOMAIN BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS

One of the most interesting, and at the same time instructive reports that has been received in years from a direct agent of the Provincial Government exiled to the extreme scouting line of expanding British Columbia, has just reached Premier McBride from Government Agent and Mining Recorder F. C. Campbell, who was despatched some six months ago to isolated Fort St. John, the central point in the so-called Peace River Land District of Cariboo—but which district is in reality quite apart and separated from Cariboo proper by the topographical barrier of the mighty Rockies. The region lies, in fact, in closer touch with Alberta than with British Columbia, access being most conveniently had by way of Edmonton, from which point it is a long 600 mile journey by steamboat, wagon road, and primitive trail to where the majesty of British Columbia law and government has now an accredited and resident representative. Not only does Mr. Campbell, who will be well remembered as formerly serving efficiently as recorder at Trout Lake, present fascinating particulars of the important new territory to which he has been despatched, but he deals exhaustively, comprehensively, graphically, with the climatic conditions, the resources, the water supply, the productive capabilities, the mineral outlook, and a score and more other special features of the Peace River district of this province in a manner bespeaking very careful observation and descriptive facility. Although Mr. Campbell is the first representative of British Columbia to be stationed in the "beyond the Rockies" district where he now is virtually governor of a total white population of twenty adult men, inclusive of himself and his constable companion, the territory was visited by the Provincial Mineralogist, W. Fleet Robertson, during his summer tour of 1906, on which occasion that gentleman secured a number of excellent photographs, which excellently illustrate Mr. Campbell's present report, and a number of which are here reproduced. At the same time, Mr. Robertson, in his report of field work done in 1906 also included an epitomized description of the country, its agricultural possibilities, its mineral and timber with sundry notes on climate, stockraising, water, etc. The report from Mr. Campbell has already been briefly considered by the Provincial Executive, and will in all probability be once again before that body at its meeting on Monday.

The Report.

To the Hon. Richard McBride,
Premier.

Victoria, B. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, after establishing an office at Fort St. John and getting quarters in order, in conformity with your instructions, I proceeded to travel the country to the east of the Rocky Mountains embraced within the Peace River Land Division of the District of Cariboo.

I left Fort St. John, on my first trip, on the 8th of August, and travelled up the south side of the Peace river to a point opposite Hudson Hope, at which place I crossed to the north side, thence west over the Rocky Mountain Portage to the head of the canyon, and up the Peace river to a point about ten miles east of the mouth of Ottentail river, at which point the trail becomes impassable for horses. Returned to Hudson Hope over the same trail, and proceeded down the Peace on the north side to Fort St. John, at which place I arrived on the 23rd of August. Near the mouth of Cache creek I came upon the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police Yukon trail, which was followed into Fort St. John.

On the 26th of August I again left Fort St. John and travelled north for a distance of about 85 miles to the main fork of the North Pine river. Returning, I travelled the same trail, arriving at Fort St. John on the 31st of August. Again on the 6th of September I left Fort St. John and travelled east, on the north side of the Peace, to the Alberta boundary. On this trip I followed the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police wagon road to the boundary, and returning made a detour to the south on an Indian trail I arrived back at Fort St. John, on the 11th of September.

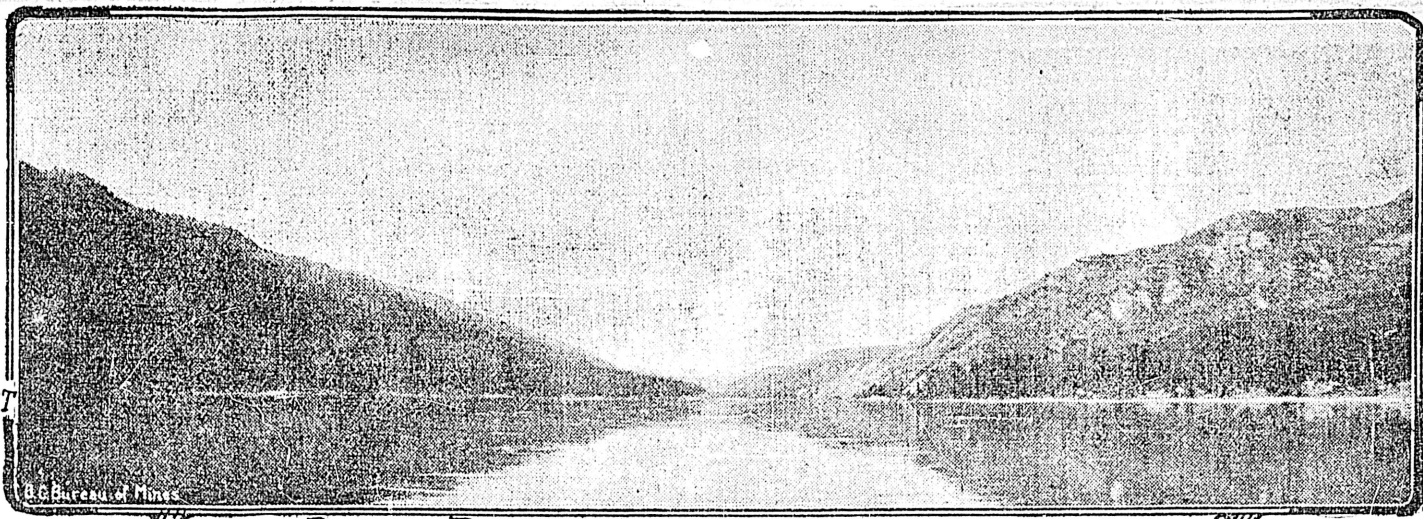
Pouce Coupe Prairie.

On the 13th of September I again left Fort St. John and travelled southeast to the south east corner of Pouce Coupe Prairie; thence south to Sucker pond, along the Alberta boundary; thence west to the middle fork of the South Pine river; thence down this fork to the middle fork; thence up the main fork about 30 miles toward Pine Pass; thence north to Moberly creek; thence down Moberly creek, lake and river and across the plateau to Fort St. John, which place I reached again on the 7th of October.

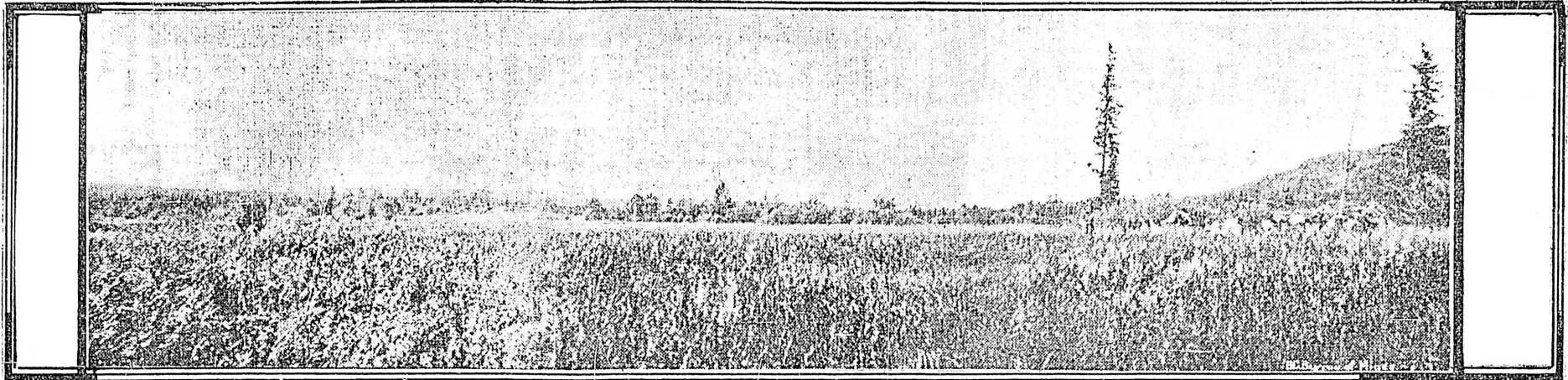
I do not suppose you care to have a detail of these trips, consequently I will endeavor to make a summary and give you my conclusions.

Speaking generally, the country extending east from Hudson Hope to the Alberta bound-

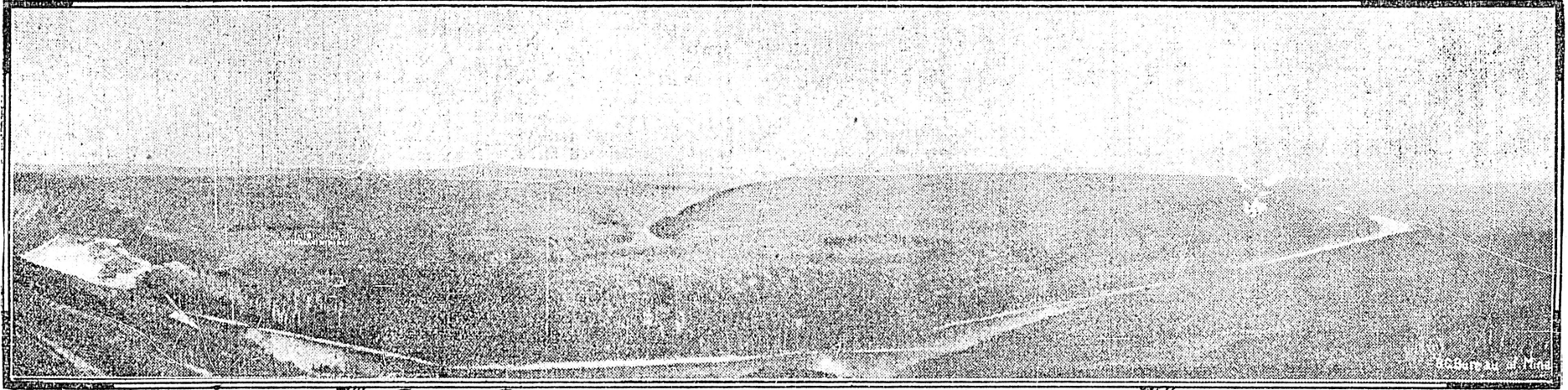
EXHAUSTIVE REPORT ON THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT RECEIVED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT



PEACE RIVER AT 120TH MERIDIAN, B. C.



COUNTRY BETWEEN HUDSON HOPE AND MOBERLY, B. C.



SOUTH PINE RIVER, B. C., 15 MILES FROM MOUTH

ary, and from the Main Fork of the North Pine river to about forty miles south of the Peace river, consists of a slightly rolling plateau at a general altitude of about 2,400 above sea level, and from 800 to 1,000 feet above the level of Peace river. This plateau is generally covered with a small growth of poplar, birch, and willow, with occasional bunches of small spruce and jack pine, and is interspersed with numerous grass meadows of various dimensions. The water courses are cut down into this plateau to depths varying from nothing at the source to 600 or 800 feet where the rivers enter the Peace. In places small areas of bench land are to be found in these valleys, while in other places the banks are cut steep from the plateau to the water level. The soil throughout is excellent, with the exception of a few sand and gravel ridges, which are usually covered with small jack pine and the muskies, which are quite frequent north of Montanie creek.

Between Cust House and Ottentail river, the Peace is about 500 feet wide, and in the bends of the river, on alternate sides, prairie flats, somewhat overgrown with small poplar, birch and willow are to be found for the entire distance. These flats are usually crescent shaped, some of them extending back from the river at their greatest depth perhaps one and a half to two miles; after which one gets into rolling hills. The soil on these flats appears suitable for agriculture.

From Hudson Hope.

Travelling east from Hudson Hope one finds a splendid meadow about three miles long by two miles wide on the east side of Halfway river, at its mouth. The wild hay on this meadow was the most luxuriant I have seen. There are also said to be meadows on this river commencing about ten miles above its mouth and continuing for a distance of about fifteen miles along the river. Another small prairie, known as Jim Rose Prairie, probably about one mile wide, extends along the Peace river from Cache to Deep creek.

The plateau to the north of the Peace river, after passing Montanie creek consists of alternate strips of muskeg and prairie land, overgrown with small poplar, spruce and willow. Along Montanie creek there is a prairie valley, which would appear suitable for grazing purposes. There is a rolling hill country south of the Dominion government block, in which a number of small prairie flats are to be found; particularly north of Sucker pond, also on the Cutbank, and on the several branches of South Pine.

Much the greater portion of the country travelled would appear to be suitable either for mixed farming, dairying or stock-raising purposes. Of this, probably the largest and choicest compact blocks are to be found on the Pouce Coupe Prairie, and at the east and west ends of Moberly lake; while smaller areas, aside from the ones I have previously men-

tioned, may be found along the valleys of the various rivers and streams.

The Pouce Coupe Prairie is about twenty miles up Moberly creek at the west end of lake, and about the same distance down Moberly river at the east end. These meadows are perhaps two miles wide. The soil is also a black loam.

Cultivation

The only cultivation attempted this summer (1906) has been by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Messrs. Revillon Bros. at Fort St. John; and Mr. Hector Tremblay, a trader and farmer, settled at the confluence of Dawson creek with Bear river, at the southeast corner of Pouce Coupe Prairie. There is also said to be a settler at the south end of Cucker Pond, who grew a vegetable garden, but whether he is in British Columbia or Alberta, I am unable to say.

At St. John, in the Hudson's Bay Company's garden, potatoes and all common vegetables were grown, including cucumbers and vegetable-marrows. Mr. Beaton, the Hudson's Bay Company's Agent, informed me that he commenced planting vegetable seeds, in the garden, on the 3rd of May, and potatoes on the 8th. The first new potatoes were dug about the 1st of August, and the potato crop on the 27th of September. The first frost, in the garden, was noted on the 20th of September. I am informed that oats have been grown successfully, and this year Mr. Beaton sowed a small field, but these were cut for grass feed on the 21st of August; they appeared to me that they would have ripened in a week or ten days. Mr. Beaton, who has resided here for several years, also informs me that he has frequently tried corn and tomatoes, but neither would ripen, although of course the tomatoes advanced sufficiently to be suitable for pickling purposes. This garden is on a small bench on the north side of the Peace River, and about 800 feet below the level of the plateau.

Mr. Tremblay has been at his present location, southeast corner of Pouce Coupe Prairie, since 1906, engaged principally in trading with the Indians. However, during the past year, he has brought in his wife and family, and he has now commenced mixed farming. He now has about fifteen head of horses and probably the same number of cattle. When I visited his place, on the 18th of September, I saw probably two or three acres in potatoes and other vegetables, which appeared as good as could be desired. He had also planted a government sample of wheat, about 3 lbs., which had ripened, and was then cut, and lying on the ground. It appeared excellent. He informed me that he was late planting his wheat, not having got it until the first week in June, and that he cut it on the 15th of September; also, that he noticed the first frost in his garden about the 13th of September. He also had about seven acres in oats, which was cut and stacked at the time of my visit, and appeared

to be quite ripe. His garden is in a small basin, protected from the wind on all sides, and is probably 75 feet below the prairie level. The oats were grown just above the garden, on the prairie level. This is the first year he has tried either wheat or oats.

The Hudson's Bay Company formerly maintained a garden at Hudson Hope, on the south side of the Peace river; but, since moving the post to the north side, and to a bench somewhat higher, no attempt at gardening has been made.

It will be seen from the above that, with the exception of Mr. Tremblay's oats, which were on the Pouce Coupe Prairie, probably the lowest part of the plateau, no attempt at cultivation has been made on the plateau level.

I saw wild raspberries and saskatoons ripe on the 16th of August, on the north side of the Peace river, above Cust House; I also noticed wild currants, high-bush cranberries, and choke cherries in that part of the country, but they were not ripe on the above date. On the 6th of September I saw ripe choke-cherries and high-bush cranberries on the hill-side east of the North Pine river. I also saw ripe blue berries on the plateau south of the Peace in September; but these, as well as wild strawberries, seen earlier in the season, were very small.

Climate.

Regarding climate, I quote from the report of Mr. J. A. Macdonell, C. E., who made an exploratory survey during the years 1905 and 1906, in connection with the selection and location for the Dominion government of 3,500,000 acres of land in the Peace river district. His observations were mostly taken at Fort St. John, and cover the period from the 1st May, 1905, to the 15th July, 1906. The quotation referred to is as follows:

In the month of May the thermometer registered as the greatest degree of heat at 1:30 p. m., 78 degrees.

"During the month of June, 72 degrees.

"During the month of July, 84 degrees on one day only.

"During the month of August, 78 degrees, on two days only.

"During the month of September, 70 degrees, on one day only.

"During the month of October, 50 degrees, on one day only.

"All of these being registered above zero, and being for the summer of 1905.

"During the month of November, it registered 3 below, at 7 a. m. On the 20th it registered 24 below at 5 a. m., and on the 30th, 20 below at 7 a. m.

"On December 1st it registered 20 below at 6:30 a. m. From December 2nd to 6th, it registered from 40 below to 4 above. From the 6th to the 8th it registered from 6 below to 6 above. From the 8th to the 10th, it registered an average of about 16 above. On the 10th, it registered from 4 to 5 below. On the 20th, it

registered 10 degrees below. From the 21st to the 29th, it averaged about 20 degrees above. On the 20th, it registered 10 degrees below. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st, it averaged about 5 degrees below.

"On January 1st, 1906, it registered 3 above. From January 1st to January 11th, it averaged about 25 degrees above. On January 11th, it registered 17 below. On January 12th, 16 below. From January 12th to the 25th, it averaged about 30 degrees below. From January 26th until February 1st, it averaged about 30 degrees above zero.

"On February 4th, it registered 10 degrees below. On February 5th, 6 degrees above. From February 5th to the 10th, it averaged about 15 above. From February 13th, it averaged from 10 above and 5 below and 12 below, and 15 and 27 above—seems a little mixed—alternating above and below the zero point, for the balance of the month.

"During the month of March the temperature alternated between 42 above as the highest registered temperature, to 18 below as the lowest registered temperature.

"During the month of April, the highest registered temperature was 72 degrees, which occurred on one day only.

"During the month of May the highest registered temperature was 78 degrees, which occurred during our exploration travels on the middle branch of the Pine river.

"During the month of June the highest registered temperature was 72 and 75 degrees, which occurred on the plateau at Graves creek, also in the course of our travels.

"During the month of July the highest registered temperatures were 82 and 92 degrees, which also occurred upon the upper plateau during the course of our travels, in the year 1906.

The Winter.

"The first winter the thickness of the ice upon the river did not exceed two feet and a half, at the utmost three feet six inches. During the year 1906, the thickness of the ice upon the Peace river was four feet generally. In some places it exceeded that thickness.

"During the course of our travels upon the plateau in the months of May and June, 1906, we were visited with frost upon several occasions during the night. The registrations of the thermometer were taken at six in the morning, the thermometer apparently not registering quite the lowest temperature which had apparently been attained during the night. On the 6th of May it registered 30 degrees. On the 7th of May it registered 25 degrees. On the 15th of June it registered 34 degrees, with evidences of frost upon the vegetation."

In going through the details of Mr. Macdonell's observations, it would appear that 92 degrees was the highest temperature recorded, it occurring on the 8th and 15th of July, 1906,

(Continued on Page Seven)

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

FLAG HISTORY

"The History of the Union Jack," by Barlow Cumberland, is a very interesting little volume. It traces all the flags of the Empire to their origin, explains their proportions and meanings, practically giving an account of the constitutional development of the British Empire. Mr. Barlow is past president of the National Club, and of the Sons of England, also president of the Historical Society of Toronto. He is an earnest reader, a clear thinker, and an entertaining writer. This instructive book is illustrated with many prints and nine colored plates.

These verses form a sort of introduction to the book and are called—

The Union Jack

Its only a small bit of bunting,
Its only an old colored rag,
Yet thousands have died for its honor
And shed their best blood for the flag.

It's charged with the cross of St. Andrew,
Which, of old, Scotland's heroes has led;
It carries the cross of St. Patrick,
For which Ireland's bravest have bled.

Joined with these is our old English ensign,
St. George's red cross on white field,
Round which, from King Richard to Wolsey,
Britons conquer or die, but ne'er yield.

It flutters triumphant o'er ocean,
As free as the winds and the waves;
And bondsmen from shackles unloosened,
Neath its shadow no longer are slaves.

It floats over Cyprus and Malta,
Canada, the Indies, Hong Kong;
And Britons where'er their flags' flying,
Claim the rights which to Britain's belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion,
To our King, to our country, and laws;
'Tis the outward and visible emblem
Of advancement and liberty's cause.

You may say its an old bit of bunting;
You may call it an old colored rag;
But freedom has made it majestic,
And time has ennobled the flag.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS.

Phillips Brooks.

Although this eminent divine did not lay any claim to being a philosopher, his works go to prove that he is entitled to a place among them, for they are full of the simplest and most beautiful ethical teaching, and appeal to the illiterate and the learned alike. They embody truth, and truth knows no distinction of class. Not only was Phillips Brooks remarkable for his works, but his personality was an extraordinary one, in its almost unbounded influence. He was of commanding presence, with a face whose smile always remained young. His wit was spontaneous, his conversation brilliant, his tenderness towards little children quite irresistible. To know him was to love him, and to hear him speak was to reverence him as one of God's chosen messengers. The strongest impression, perhaps, which he conveyed from the pulpit, was the earnestness of his own convictions, and his gracious tolerance towards all men, no matter what their creed, so long as their sincerity was evident.

He was born in Boston in 1835, and was educated at Harvard University, when that institution had among its professors such men as Lowell, Holmes, Agassiz, and Longfellow. If there were good material in the pupils, surely such teachers could not fail to make a creditable man of him, and in Brooks' case, he had inherited many fine and noble qualities peculiarly fitting him for the work he had chosen. Graduating from Harvard, he went south to the Episcopal Seminary at Virginia. His loveliness made him countless friends in his new home, and when the war broke out, and he felt that he should champion the cause of the Union, it cost him many bitter pangs to desert those who had grown so near and dear to him.

As soon as he started to preach, he began to attract great attention. It was not many years until he had become America's most famous preacher, and, invited to England, he had the honor of holding services in Westminster Abbey before Queen Victoria. He became as popular in England as he had been in America, and whenever he preached the people thronged the church, and listened to him spellbound. And yet he was never a striver after effect. He used no embellishments of language or gesture. He spoke simply, directly, appealingly; and it has been said of him that when he entered the pulpit he immediately became absolutely impersonal, merely the mouthpiece of the spirit which seemed to move him to speak.

He was always in sympathy with great public movements and an active worker for better conditions among the poor. His influence upon the young men with whom he came in contact can hardly be overrated, so great was its good effect. He died in 1893.

Personal Character

As one looks around the world, and as one looks around our own land today, he sees that the one thing we need in high places—the thing whose absence, among those who hold the reins of highest power, is making us all anxious in regard to the progress of our country—is personal character. The trouble is not

the policies of government, but it is the absence of lofty and unselfish character. It is the absence of complete consecration of a man's self to the public good; it is the willingness of men to bring their personal and private spites into spheres whose elevation ought to shame such things into absolute death; the tendencies of men, even of men whom the nation has put into very high places indeed, to count those high places their privileges, and to try to draw from them, not help for humanity and the community over which they rule, but their own mean personal advantage.

The Courage of Opinions

The ways in which people form their opinions are most remarkable. Every man when he begins his reasonable life, finds certain general opinions current in the world. He is shaped by these opinions one way or another, either directly or by reaction. If he is soft and plastic like the majority of people, he takes the opinions that are about him for his own. If he is self-asserting and defiant, he takes the opposite of these opinions and gives them his vehement adherence. We know the two kinds well, and as we ordinarily see them, the fault which is at the root of both is intellectual cowardice. One man clings servilely to the old ready-made opinions which he finds, because he is afraid of being called rash and radical; another rejects the traditions of his people, for fear of being called fearful and timid and a slave. The results are very different: one is the tame conservative and the



Edouard de Reszke

other is the fiery iconoclast; but I beg you to see that the cause in both cases is the same. Both are cowards. Both are equally removed from that brave seeking of the truth which is not set upon either winning or avoiding any name, which will take no opinion for the sake of conformity and reject no opinion for the sake of originality; which is free therefore—free to gather its own convictions, a slave neither to any compulsion nor to any antagonism. Tell me, have you never seen two teachers, one of them slavishly adopting old methods because he feared to be called "imitator," the other crudely devising new plans because he was afraid of seeming conservative, both of them really cowards, neither of them really thinking out his work?

The great vice of our people in their relation to the politics of the land is cowardice. It is not lack of intelligence; our people know the meaning of political conditions with wonderful sagacity. It is not low morality; the great mass of our people apply high standards to the acts of public men. But it is cowardice. It is the disposition of one part of our people to fall in with current ways of working, to run with the mass; and of another part to rush headlong into this or that new scheme or policy of opposition, merely to escape the stigma of conservatism.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

Life of Robert Machray

This account of the life and work of the venerated Archbishop is interesting alike to priest and layman, especially those who are students of the history of Western Canada. Archbishop Machray was what might be termed a maker of the country's history, during nearly forty years of his life; for first as Bishop, then as Metropolitan, and lastly as Archbishop of Rupert's Land, he took an earnest and active part in the development of Manitoba and the Northwest, identifying himself thoroughly with this part of Canada and her progress.

He was consecrated in Lambeth in 1865, and came out to the Red River Settlement in 1870 as second Bishop of Rupert's Land. In those days there was a very much diversified population, consisting principally of half-breeds and wandering Indian tribes, with less than a thousand white people. Buffalo still wandered over the prairies and fur-bearing animals in plenty fell to the guns and the traps of the traders. Fifteen years after the

Bishop's arrival, however, saw a great change, for the Canadian Pacific stretched across the continent by that time, and the West was no longer an unknown, almost inaccessible, land.

In writing a life of the Archbishop, it is necessary to consider him first as a Churchman and then as an educationalist. In regard to the first position, he was a broad-minded, clear-thinking, unbogoted ecclesiastical statesman. He guided the consciences of the people over whom he spiritually ruled during great crises of national significance. The larger part of the book deals with the account of his struggle to keep going the missions to the settlers. As an educationalist he re-opened St. John's College, which had been founded by his predecessor, Bishop Anderson, who had been unsuccessful in carrying it on. The College was used primarily for the training of the clergy, and secondarily for the higher education generally. The College became a very important institution, and at the time of the Archbishop's death "more than half the clergy of the Diocese were graduates from it." Besides reviving this institution he established schools in every parish, which after some years were governed by an Advisory Board of which the Archbishop was appointed Chairman, retaining the position until his death. He took an important part in the founding of the State University, of which he was appointed Chancellor. In fact he distinguished himself in innumerable ways, and Western Canada owes him a debt of inestimable gratitude. The book is written by his nephew, Robert Machray, and is published by Macmillan & Co., Toronto.

SVEN HEDIN'S RETURN

"Trans-Himalaya," two new volumes of Sven Hedin's adventures in the bleak wilderness of Tibet which has been so aptly described as the "roof of the world," comes from the press this month. Today Sven Hedin undoubtedly stands in the foremost rank of explorers. He has devoted his life to the forbidding passes and mountain deserts that lie beyond the Himalayas, and for the unknown no man's land of cold and hunger he is doing what Stanley and Livingstone did for the "dark continent." The journey of which the present work is such a vivid narrative took Dr. Hedin at last into the goal he had so long striven for—Lhasa, the sacred city of Buddhism. The price in hardship and danger Dr. Hedin had to pay for his reward can only be realized by one who has read the book. He does not seem to find it too heavy, however, and certainly no other white man who has succeeded in penetrating into this mysterious capital has been so well equipped to see with comprehension and describe with power. An evidence of the popularity of Dr. Hedin is found in a modest word of thanks in his preface to the various publishers throughout the world who are bringing out "Trans-Himalaya." From this we learn that in addition to the Swedish edition, there are translations in German, Dutch, French, Finnish, Hungarian, English, Bohemian and Italian.

MR. KREHBIEL WRITES OF OPERAS

A book of great value to the regular as well as the occasional opera-goer, is "A Book of Operas" published by H. E. Krehbiel, the veteran music critic of New York city. Mr. Krehbiel has not written this for the benefit of the professional, but for that tremendous class of music lovers who are not primarily interested in technique. He has given not only a brief history of the more famous operas, but an analysis and entertaining discussion of their plots and a general criticism of the music. All who have followed to any extent his work in the columns of the New York Tribune will not need to be told how admirably Mr. Krehbiel has performed his task. A number of illustrations, some of them very rare prints, add greatly to the attractiveness of the book, but it is, after all, Mr. Krehbiel's knowledge of opera that gives to this work a value so very different from the haphazard compilations.

THE SCIENCE OF SOIL

A new volume in the "Rural Text Book Series" of which Professor L. H. Bailey is the general editor is published by The Macmillan Company. Professors Lyon and Fippon are the authors, their subject, "Soils." The whole series is designed to be of practical help to the progressive and intelligent farmer, and this volume admirably carries out the intention. Complicated questions of farm management and conservation of land are described with conservatism and care, but, at the same time, with a lucidity which will gain for the book an entrance into the homes of many practical farmers. Indeed, this series and the "Rural Science Series" are remarkable evidences of the rapid welding in recent years of agriculture and science.

THE BIRTH OF THE WORLD

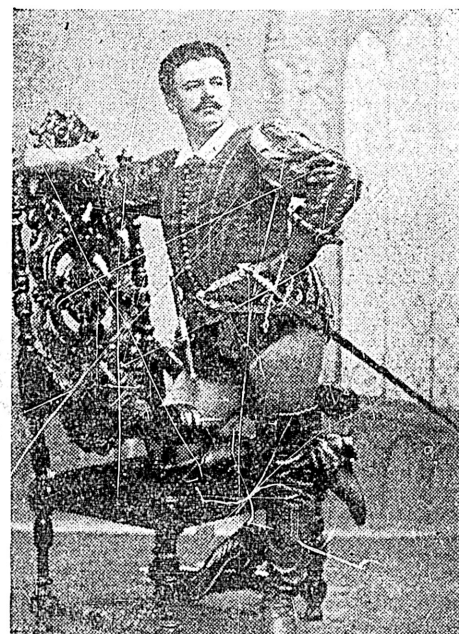
In "The Evolution of the Worlds," which The Macmillan Company publishes, Professor Percival Lowell takes his readers into the fascinating field of theory of which he permitted them a glimpse in his former work, "Mars as the Abode of Life." In his investigations of the possibility of human life on Mars, he broke ground for a new science, planetology, dealing with the birth and life and ultimate fate of all planets. Since the publication of his former book, his belief that Mars is not only inhabited but that its present condition and approaching doom are a revelation of the earth's

future, has aroused much discussion, popular as well as scientific. Now, in "The Evolution of Worlds," Professor Lowell advances more reasons for a conclusion which almost staggers the imagination. He does not, however, confine himself to Mars. The new book gives to astronomy the human interest it has so long seemed to lack and presents in clear, entertaining language a picture of the universe which can hardly be excelled in grandeur.

THE TREND OF AMERICAN MUSIC

America's music forms the subject of an interesting, if somewhat pessimistic, article in the December Bohemian, wherein the writer indulges in some forcible and caustic criticism of the aspiring composers of this country who are seeking to establish nationalism in the art by struggling vainly to adapt their ideas to the ideals of the German symphonic form. Incidentally, he has some amusingly significant reflections on the part played by Dvorak's "New World Symphony" in the establishment of ragtime. Says the writer: "A horde of young American composers followed Dvorak's precept and example, and the result was a wholesale cabbaging of the Jubilee Songs and a riotous emission of suites and fantasias in the pentatonic scale, and with fearful and wonderful eccentricities of rhythm. Out of this furious clash of meters and booming of kettledrums ragtime arose—a few and most horrible pestilence for a wicked world."

The execrable character of this type of mu-



Jean De Reszke

sic has ultimately worked for its downfall, so that today it is to be found in negligible quantities only. But certain of its most characteristic aspects have seemed to some to have been too vividly reflected in Dvorak's great work.

"If you would qualify as a high-brow in this year of grace 1909, you must be prepared to admit that the symphony, 'From the New World,' is arrant balderdash," the writer goes on to say. "The first movement you must maintain is a trivial jingle, and the strophes for English horn in the largo banal. It is permitted you to admire the scherzo, but the finale is beyond the pale."

Music being, more than any other art, the reflection of national temperament, contends the writer, the composers of one country would do well to be careful in employing certain characteristic forms of another. "The Swede must be wary of the mazurka, and the Italian of the lander."

"No English college don, however learned, and painstaking, has ever written Latin verse as good as that which flowed without effort from the pen of Horace." It is rather the desire to adhere to accepted formulae than any wish to glorify the time-honored forms of polonaise, mazurkas, bolero, czardas, minuet or waltz, that induces many a new-hatched composer to add voluminously to their literature. Under such conditions, of course, the desideratum of nationalism can never be attained. Far more worthy would be an attempt to raise the essentially American two-step to the dignity of an art-form.

"Dr. Dvorak, with his sure vision, saw the truth and tried to make it apparent by example. In the effort, of course, he assumed the very handicap that he was trying to lift from the composers of America. That is to say, he essayed the appalling task of expressing foreign ideas in a foreign idiom, and, like Mendelssohn, he fell far short of complete success, though not nearly so far as Mendelssohn."

The salvation of the American composer may lie, the writer thinks, in the usage of the folk song of this country, which, it must be understood, are not the negro songs. "There is an assertive and unmistakably national quality in the work of Stephen Foster and his followers, in that of De Koven and Nevin, and even in that of Cohan, Von Tilzer and Charles K. Harris. Play the music of these men in St. Petersburg, or Buenos Ayres, and every musician within earshot will recognize it as American."

THE DE RESZKES

Jean De Reszke was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1852, and Edouard, his brother, in the same city, in 1855. Their father was a hotel-keeper, and, like their mother, was passionately fond of music. Their mother had received a fine musical training. One of their sisters, who died in 1892, was a distinguished soprano, and there is a younger brother, who has a remarkably fine tenor voice, although he has never been on the stage. Jean was intended for the bar, but music had more attractions than the law, and he began the study of music, making his debut as a baritone at Venice in 1874. He found his work very tiring, and on the advice of a famous teacher abandoned baritone singing and, after practice, appeared as a tenor in 1879. He made an instant and complete success.

Edouard studied at an agricultural college, but he, too, found the charms of music too great. He went to Paris with his sister and sang in amateur concerts for a time, until his voice attracted attention, when he was given his chance on the operatic stage, where he found the way easy and pleasant.

The brothers De Reszke have found their art very profitable financially. Their estates are of vast dimensions. A few years ago they had 10,000 acres in one potato field. The homes of their employees make a village. The brothers are very wealthy, undoubtedly much more so than any other men, who have ever appeared either in opera or drama. Mr. Jean De Reszke is married. His brother is a bachelor.

MUSICAL NOTES

Madame Nordica seems more popular than ever, since her return to the stage after her marriage. Whenever she sings she adds to her laurels, and her voice is said to be more lovely than before, while her personality has lost none of its vivacity and charm. Nordica is past fifty, but she seems to possess a youthfulness that knows no change. Recently the prima donna gave a recital, aided by Madam Carreno, the famous pianist, and the enthusiasm displayed by the audience was remarkable, the applause deafening. So great was the crush at the theatre, that the performance had to be postponed fifteen minutes to enable the audience to get seated. Musical America, commenting on Nordica's singing on that occasion, says:—

"It goes almost without saying that the greatest heights attained by the singer were in the two Schubert, the Schumann and the Wagner numbers, not only because musically they are miles above the rest of her songs, but because, better than any others, they afford her scope for those qualities wherein she particularly excels. There is no singer today who can deliver the 'Gretchen am Spinnrad' with such tear compelling poignancy, or who can declaim the 'Erlking' with such a variety of thrilling accents. When sung in this manner, these frequently heard compositions can never become hackneyed. And what a rarely beautiful flow of sustained legato was that with which she gave the entrancing 'Nussbaum!' Not only by subtleties of tone and verbal emphasis does Madame Nordica endeavor to bring out the very essence of the text, but gestures and significant facial expression lend eloquent assistance besides. Purists may, of course, object to any procedure which does not constantly keep the concert singer in the 'dignified' attitude of a graven image on the stage, but no genuine music lover will ever complain."

Chicago is to have an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of twenty-five thousand. It will cost \$9,000,000 and will be used principally for grand opera purposes.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, who is rapidly gaining a place among the foremost violinists of the day, is Canadian born, though she has received her education in Europe.

The latest story in regard to Caruso is one concerning a recent love affair. It is said to be a well-known fact that the great tenor's real ambition is to marry and settle down on one of his beautiful Italian estates, and, were he allowed to have his way, he would choose for his wife a beautiful little Sicilian girl whom he met recently, with whom he is in love, and who most ardently returns his affection. But interfering friends are doing all they can to keep the lovers apart, and are trying to persuade the almost broken-hearted young lady that if he marries her Caruso's future will be ruined, and that his duty is not to consider his own happiness, but rather the pleasure he can bestow upon the whole world by remaining single, and devoting his time only to his profession. If the story is a true one the young lovers are to be sincerely pitied.

Doctor Wullner, the noted song interpreter, though his first performance in San Francisco was neither understood nor appreciated, has now at his third concert, become so popular that the theatre will not hold his admirers. He is very earnest in his work, and when he once gets a hold upon an audience he carries it with him.

Sir Gilbert Sullivan's new opera "Fallen Fairies" was received with great enthusiasm by London theatre-goers. Critics do not agree in their verdict regarding it, but most of them say that it is not quite as distinctive a type of Sir Gilbert's work as they had hoped to hear. It is, however, very pleasing.

An Hour with the Editor

WORSHIP.

The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, in his sermon on church attendance, took the same ground as Cicero did in one of his letters written nearly two thousand years ago. The great Roman statesman lamented the neglect of worship on the part of the people, and exhorted them to return to the practice of their forefathers. It would be a mistake to associate the idea of worship with Christianity alone. It formed an essential part of Jewish life. We are accustomed nowadays to look upon the practices of the Jews as in some special way related to our own, and perhaps they were, but we ought not to lose sight of the fact that Judaism was only one of many systems of religion existing contemporaneously, and that in all of these worship formed an essential part. Whether or not the Jews had a higher conception than other nations of the object and nature of worship, is beside the question. The point which we ought not to lose sight of is that mankind have at all times and in all countries, been to a greater or less degree given to worship, and it would probably be found on investigation to be true that, in proportion as this spirit of worship was active and general, the nations of antiquity were strong and progressive.

When one reflects upon the matter, it seems as though this must be so. Humanity is several-sided, and one might logically infer that development on all these several sides would produce the best possible results. We did not need the Book of Genesis to tell us that man was created in the image of God. The rudest savage, practising his incantations to protect himself against he knows not what, has a consciousness that in some way he is akin to the Unknown. On ten thousand monuments, some of them so old that we can only guess at their antiquity, men have recorded their recognition of it. The fear of the Unknown is the beginning of human progress. This sentence is very like another with which every one is familiar, namely, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The latter was addressed to people in an advanced stage of civilization, and as a guide to daily life; but it is true historically and true in its application to the existing conditions of humanity. The fear of the unknown lies at the very beginning of human advancement, and it seems also to be true that in proportion as this fear develops into worship, mankind advances into a higher stage, and, though it is a slight diversion from the argument, it may be added that "perfect love casteth out fear," or in other words, the expansion of the spirit of worship into perfect union with its object is the consummation of human progress. Worship, therefore, may be defined to be the effort of humanity to get in touch with the divine.

Worship is the act of the individual. Each must perform it for himself. Hence a church service is not in itself worship. It is only an aid to worship. It is a device for the elimination from the mind for the time being of all other thoughts than those appertaining to the act of worship. Herein lies the tremendous power of song in religious observances, and, by a strange sort of contradiction, also the potency of silence. We are such composite creatures that we are subject to a great variety of influences. Have you ever stood upon some headland jutting out into the sea, at night, with only the stars for company and the murmur of the waves to break the silence? If so, have you not been conscious that somehow you were a different person from the man, who, a few hours before, was driving a hard bargain in your office, or on the previous evening had sat in a card-room in your club, under the glare of electric lights, dimmed by cigar smoke and listened to the stories of a group of congenial spirits? Have you not on such an occasion realized the idea which Tennyson sought to express when he said:

"I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!"

If you have had no such experience, under such circumstances, you must be differently constituted from most people. One of the most active, energetic and successful business men on the Northwest Coast says that he never looks upon the mountains without a feeling of exaltation, and without repeating to himself the words of the Psalmist, "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my aid. My help cometh from the Lord, who made heaven and earth. He will not suffer my foot to be moved; He that keepeth thee will not slumber." In such instances as these we have the spirit of worship brought out by impressive surroundings, and so it is that the same spirit is developed by church services.

But, some may ask, indeed many have asked: Why cannot I worship God as well in the forest recesses or in my canoe, as in a church? The answer is that you can, but that you will not. It is folly to speak of a spirit of devotion resulting from a search after game, or the whipping of a stream with a trout line. The rhythmical motion of your canoe is not conducive to that end, even if you are alone, and still less so, if there is a dainty miss with a parasol sitting with her face towards you, and only a yard or so away. It is just as well to be honest about these things, and admit at once that, while it is possible to worship God under such conditions, the chances are that you will not do it. Another objector will say that he does not go to church because he gets no good out of the service, and he will blame the minister. This is a foolish objection, for, if worship is an individual thing, there is no sense in expecting the minister to do it for you. The ignorant Hindu, who sets up his prayer-wheel and expects it to secure a compliance with his de-

sires, is not half so absurd as you are, if you go to church and expect the parson to worship God for you. Indeed, the Hindu is the wiser, because he believes he will achieve his object, while you do not. You do not like the way the prayers are read or spoken; you are dissatisfied with the way the hymns are sung; you criticize the way the minister preaches, or perhaps you do not pay a degree of attention to the service sufficient to do these things, and only arouse yourself when the plate comes round. Then you go home and tell yourself that after all, there is very little good in going to church. And there is not, if that is the way you go; but if you go for the purpose of worship, if you go because you feel the need of a moral uplifting, or spiritual, if you like the word better, if you permit yourself to enter into the spirit of the service, looking within yourself for its effects, and regarding preacher, choir, and organist simply as means to an end, perhaps you may find church-going a season of refreshment to the soul. As well wonder why you are hungry, if you leave your food untasted, as be surprised that your spiritual longings, and you have spiritual longings, no matter how disinclined you may be to admit it—as well be surprised that these are not satisfied by attending church, unless you enter into the spirit of the service, and, realizing that God is a Spirit, worship him in spirit. And, good sir, or madam, be you never so rich, powerful, learned or independent, you have not yet risen to your full potentiality unless you have found the way through worship to Him who is the source of all that is. Intelligent, open-mouthed, spiritual worship of God is the culmination of human wisdom and achievement.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

There is no more romantic story than that of the family whose head had assumed the English crown on the death of Stephen, and is remembered as Henry II., or Henry Plantagenet. Its origin is lost in the shadows of the Dark Ages; but we are told that a certain Tertullus, a woodsman, was ennobled by Charles the Bald, who was King of France between the years 843 and 877. Just what is meant by the term "woodsman" must be left to the imagination. Tertullus may have been what in later times was called in Quebec a *Coureur du Bois*, an adventurer, who made his home in the forest and lived by the strength of his good right arm, something after the fashion of Robin Hood. He may have been a bold robber, who by some valiant act attracted the attention of the king. He may simply have been, as some writers suggest, a man who labored in the forest. But, whatever else he may have been, he was a man in whom there was potential greatness, for he founded a family which played a very conspicuous part in the history of Europe, and his blood flows in the veins of many modern royalties. Ingelgar is the first of the family of whom much can be said with historical certainty: he was Count of Anjou in 870, and he exhibited the aggressive quality which characterized his race, by extending very considerably the region over which he was lord. To him followed Fulk the Red, and to him Fulk the Good, who is remembered chiefly because he said "an unlettered king is a crowned ass." Then came Geoffrey of the Grey Tunic, and after him Fulk the Black, a famous fighter, who after a life of violence, went to Jerusalem as a penance for his sins. Next in succession was Geoffrey Martel, who had the courage to defy William the Conqueror, although the result showed his valor to have been greater than his judgment. Geoffrey the Bearded and Fulk Rechin succeeded this valiant soul, and the latter thought it wise to write a history of the family, which, though not very long, is useful, because of the rarity of such documents. After his death, a second Fulk the Black was Count of Anjou, and his son was Geoffrey Plantagenet, to whom Henry I. of England gave his daughter Matilda in marriage, principally because he wished to keep the good will of Fulk, who was a soldier and statesman of unbounded resourcefulness and courage. The son of Geoffrey and Matilda was Henry, who asserted his mother's right to the English crown and was induced by Theobald of Canterbury to permit it to remain in abeyance until Stephen died, when he was to become king. Thus was the line of Angevin kings established upon the throne of England, and the name Plantagenet passed into the history of the land. It is hardly necessary to tell that the Plantagenets took their name from the fact that Geoffrey was accustomed to wear a sprig of broom in his cap or helmet, but the matter is worth mentioning, for taken in connection with the Counts of Anjou, it shows them to have been a family with strong characteristics, that took them out of the ordinary class of men in similar positions in their day.

Henry was not what in these times we could call a right living man, but we must not lose sight of the saying "other times, other manners," and more latitude in certain directions was permitted to a king in the Twelfth Century than would be countenanced in the Twentieth. He inherited the aggressiveness of his ancestors, but not their skill, and his military operations were not always successful. It was as the administrator of the affairs of England that he made his fame, and it can be said without hesitation, that he contributed greatly to the stability and greatness of the kingdom.

We saw in our reference to Stephen that in his reign the church received concessions and that, following a great religious revival, its power became well nigh supreme. Its influence under the guidance of Thomas a Becket was exerted during the early part of Henry's reign in restoring order. Later the King quar-

relled with the Archbishop and the latter was slain by friends of the former under circumstances that are familiar to all. The occasion of the quarrel was the refusal of Becket to abide by the Constitutions of Clarendon, and as these form an important factor in the development of constitutional government in England reference must be made to them. This document professed to set out the law of England as it existed before the anarchy. One of its principal features was the declaration that there was no power of appeal in any disputed matter, ecclesiastical or civil, to any authority outside of the kingdom. The claim of the Church to shelter offenders against the law was declared to be void. The property of the church was declared to be held under a baronial tenure, that is to say in the event of vacancies occurring the estates passed under the control of the Crown. The election of prelates was required to be with the king's assent. The importance of the bearing upon constitutional development of the Constitutions of Clarendon is that by them the king was made head of the Church and the papal authority within the realm of England was declared to be at an end, except so far as the King might permit it to be exercised. Becket assented to this provision, but subsequently withdrew his approval, but his death removed him from the scene of his activities.

After the death of Becket, the King of France organized a league with the object of dethroning Henry and placing his son in power. The King of Scotland, the Count of Flanders and many of the English nobles joined in the plan, but Henry attacked his enemies with vigor and with complete success. He then set himself to work to secure the confidence of the English people. For the purpose he abolished the baronial courts and made the royal courts the only dispensers of justice. He established the Grand Jury, and directed that trial by jury should take the place of trial by battle. The system of circuit courts was enlarged and improved, and the High Court of Justice, which was afterwards transferred into the Court of King's Bench was established. Feudal service was made commutable by the payment of a money tax, and the national militia was formed. Thus for the first time since the Conquest the King became independent of the support of the barons. Henry was active in the extension of his own prerogative as was shown by his curbing first the power of the church and afterwards that of the barons, but he enlarged the rights and privileges of people. He was the greatest lawgiver that ever sat on the English throne, for his proclamations were so far as can be judged, the creation of his own active mind. Indeed one might almost say that he was the last of the English law-giving kings, for, as we shall see later, the next great step in the evolution of the Constitution was in the direction of the diminution of the kingly power, and to this in due course followed the inauguration of parliamentary government. The general influence of Henry II. upon the development of our Constitution may be said to have been for the strengthening of the power of the crown as against both the church and the baronage, and the broadening of popular rights. He was emphatically the first King of the English people.

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY.

In India as in China the traditional and the historical periods merge into each other so closely that it is impossible to distinguish where one ends and the other begins. The literature of the country is profuse and it professes to give an account of past events with a good deal of circumstantiality; but most of it was, in its present form reduced to writing at a comparatively recent date. Of these literary monuments the Rig Veda is the most remarkable and the oldest. It is not a history but a collection of hymns and other writings of a philosophical or devotional character. Scholars are in doubt as to the date of its origin; but there is no doubt that it is the oldest work of its kind now known. At a period which is estimated to have been at least fifteen hundred years before Christ there occurred in India a great war, the story of which has been written in the Mahabharata. The account is largely fanciful, in which respect it resembles the story of the siege of Troy. In its present form it was written by Vyasa, whose name signifies that he was only the compiler of the current versions of this great event. It is a monumental work consisting of 100,000 couplets; that is, it is eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey combined. The whole character of this great epic shows that it must not be accepted as serious history; but it is of value as showing the existence of a well-advanced civilization in Northern India nearly 2,000 years before the beginning of the Christian Era.

It seems safe to assume that the inhabitants of India at the beginning of the semi-historical period were dark people of a low type—the Mahabharata calls them *demon*—who were spread over the whole land and were sunk in deep barbarism. A fair-skinned race invaded the country by way of what is now Afghanistan. These people called themselves Aryans, and are supposed to have belonged to the branch of the human family from which Europeans are descended. Investigations show that the dark people were not the aboriginal inhabitants, but were preceded by two or more races, the last of which seemed to have been somewhat more advanced, than the people who overthrew them. The Aryan invasion was a succession of triumphs, and the dark people were driven from the low lands. They sought refuge in the mountains of Northern India, where their descendants are found today. Others found their way to the Andaman

Islands, where only recently they lived in a condition of almost absolute savagery. There is a tradition among these people to the effect that their earliest home was around the foot of a mountain somewhere to the north, and it has been suggested that they were originally a circumpolar race. Their language shows them to be of the same stock as the Chinese. Thus we find the beginning of the history of India to be the southerly migration of this dark-skinned race, which overthrew the people already in possession of the country, and in its turn became the victims of the Aryan invasion. It is quite impossible to fix dates with the slightest pretension to accuracy; but that the period over which these events extended must have been very long is shown by the fact that the cult of Brahman was able to impress itself upon the millions of the population. When the Gotama Buddha began his great work, which was at least five centuries before Christ, Brahmanism was already hoary with antiquity and we find silhouetted against the background of a very ancient past such beings as Indra, Vishna, Krishna and others, who are not unlike the ancient gods of Greece. We saw in an article dealing with Manu, the great Indian law-giver, that the date of the origin of Hindu civilization cannot be approximated: From the time of the great Buddhist movement to the present day the history of India is unbroken.

The Aryan conquerors of the country were a people well advanced in civilization, that had workers in iron, copper and gold. They used horses to draw their chariots in war. They kept great herds of cattle. Indeed they seem by comparison to have been equal, if not superior to any people whom we have any right to assume to have been their contemporaries. The story of the strife, which culminated in the great battle described in the Mahabharata, shows that a high code of ethics was observed by the people, that women were treated with every courtesy, and that rights of property were respected as well as they are today. In closing this brief reference to this early history of India reference may be made to the fanciful story with which the Mahabharata is concluded. It is told that the blind Maharajah, who ruled the land, went just before his death to the banks of the Indus and prayed that his eyes might be opened so that he might see the men who had fought and fallen in his behalf. Suddenly the waters were troubled and out of the waves arose a host of warriors. These were joined by their wives, their children and their sweethearts and the night was passed in joyfulness; but when morning came all had disappeared and the river flowed on with unruffled face.

A Century of Fiction

XVI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugem)

Bjornstjern Bjornson

That old countries are far more suitable than new ones as the settings for heroic drama is evident at a glance. In fact a country, or perhaps not so much a country as a locality, unless it be mellowed by time and tradition, seems altogether inappropriate as the scene of a novel; and we instinctively feel that a writer who is guilty of such ignorance of the fitness of things, as to introduce some glaring new town or district that has not been familiarized to us as the scene of some great event or series of events, and to expect us to associate it with romance or chivalry or tragedy, is presuming far too much on the complacency of the reader's imagination; try as we may, we cannot take a fair amount of interest in the narrative. Locality, to suit the action of the novel, must have one of three qualities, remoteness, tradition, which implies antiquity, or romantic interest. And the richer a place is in these qualities the easier, one would suppose, is it for the writer's imagination to have full play, and produce something heroically or romantically excellent. One of the richest countries in the world for the artist to revel in is Norway, the land of lovely fiords and towering snow-clad mountains; and Bjornson rejoices in being a patriot of this brave land of the Vikings, which makes his work doubly telling. Probably some of the blood of those ancient sea-rovers flows in his own veins, for his romances and dramas and poetry are full of the thrill of brave deeds, the music of the sagas, and the echo of the north wind. He has written the words of what has been accepted as the national song of Norway, and though the verses must lose much of their beauty through translation, yet some idea of their beauty may be gained from the following stanza:

"Aye, we love this land of ours—
Crowned with mountain domes;
Storm-reared o'er the sea its towers,
With a thousand homes.
Love it, as with love unsated,
Those who gave us birth.
While the saga-night, dream-weighted,
Broods upon our earth."

It has been said that Bjornson, more than Ibsen, typifies the national spirit of his country. Ibsen wrote for all the world, Bjornson's aim seems to be rather to appeal primarily to his own countrymen, their instincts and their sentiments. In doing so, he is no less great than his famous contemporary. To the Norwegians themselves his name is the symbol of patriotism, as one critic has expressed it, to mention his name in a company of Norsemen is like running up the national flag. To again

compare him with Ibsen, for these two men stand unique in the history of Norwegian literature, it has generally been conceded that while the latter's plays are richer in dramatic qualities, Bjornson's stories and poems are unquestionably superior to those of the other artist.

Bjornson was born in 1832 at Kvikne, and was the son of a parish priest. His childhood was passed amongst the grandest scenery of the north, and in localities rich in brave tradition. Thus was instilled into the lad an appreciation for the romances of his country, and a love for the sublime in nature. In 1852, he entered the University of Christiania, where he did not distinguish himself by his application to his studies, but did bring himself into prominence by a play which he wrote and which was accepted by Christiania Theatre, though it was never produced. He left the University before he had completed his course, and devoted himself to journalism.

His first novel was *Synnove Solbakken*, and shortly afterward his first printed dramatic work appeared. For two years he remained at Bergen as director of the theatre there, and afterwards, receiving a stipend from the government, he spent his time in traveling and busily writing. He has been in most civilized countries of the world, and some years ago lectured in the United States. He has a beautiful home in Southern Norway, and has for the past twenty odd years identified himself with the politics of his country, becoming the recognized leader of the republican party. He has taken an active part in all religious and educational movements, and his work has given a strong impetus to all improvement in public institutions.

Synnove Solbakken.

This is a story of Norwegian peasant life, and has as its appropriate setting the beautiful hills of Norway. The heroine is a young, lovely, and virtuous girl, Synnove, who loves her childhood's playmate, Thorbjorn Granlid. This young man, through the harshness of a misunderstanding, though well-meaning, father, has grown up reticent and seemingly vindictive, so that he is not a favorite in the village, and Synnove's parents make their dislike for him so apparent that he does not dare to openly woo their daughter, though his love for her is the absorbing passion of his life. He promises her to so conduct himself so as to win the respect of all who know him, and be worthy to ask her for his wife, when upon the very heels of his vow comes an occasion which involves him in a drunken brawl, and he is stabbed and seriously wounded. Innocent of intentional offence he grieves deeply, his whole nature becomes softened and changed and during his long illness he and his father come to an understanding and are reconciled. When the lad recovers, the aged parent accompanies him to Synnove's home and together they ask that the young girl may be allowed to marry Thorbjorn, which request is granted to the lovers' unspeakable happiness.

The story abounds in charming description, and Thorbjorn is a powerfully-drawn character. There are many dramatic scenes throughout, the one at the church door, where Thorbjorn becomes reconciled to his former enemy, being one of the best.

THE INVETERATE ANGLER

(By W. H. Johnson in Field & Stream.)
Barefoot and freckled he began,
A boy, in old Ohio's holes,
To fish with wriggling worms for cats
And yank them out with hickory poles.

With added years, young manhood's pride
Plebian catfish learned to flout;
He tossed the humble worm aside,
And cast the fly for bass and trout.

Time passed, and now upon the brine
That washes California's isles,
He matched his strength and tackle fine
Against the leaping tuna's wiles.

Strength fails; the frost is on his locks,
And trembling age his frame doth warp,
But slow he hobbles to the docks
And fishes for the sluggish carp.

And when, with trumpet to his lip,
The herald angel stands in sight,
He'll hook another worm and call,
"Wait, Gabriel! just another bite!"

SMILE MAKERS.

She—"Don't you think woman's suffrage would be a fine thing?"

He—"I know I could always persuade my wife to vote as I wanted by telling her I intended voting the other way."—Boston Globe.

"I had a new hat sent home today!" exclaimed the editor's wife, "and it is a poem."
"That's what it is all right," replied the editor. "And it goes back."—Philadelphia Record.

"I'll bet there is an eloping couple in the rear car," said the conductor.

"Why do you think so?" queried the autumn complexioned brakeman.

"Because," explained the ticket puncher, "they haven't got that hunted look as if a mob armed with rice and old shoes was chasing them."—Chicago News.

"Why do you stop here?"

"I know an artist on the fifth floor of these apartments. If we walk up we can get a drink."

"Oh, whistle up for him to pour it down the tube."—Kansas City Journal.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

TRAINING AND SPRAYING OF FRUIT TREES

By James Simpson, 1519 Blanchard Avenue, Victoria.

In the issue of the Colonist of January 2, 1910, there is an article on training and spraying of fruit trees by W. J. L. Hamilton, Salt Spring Island, and I should like to write a few words about the advice he there gives fruit growers.

In passing, I may say that I have often read Mr. Hamilton's papers with much pleasure, though sometimes, as in this case, I could not agree with him. Firstly, then, about his training of fruit trees in the vase form. I have seen in Scotland forty years ago that system thoroughly thrashed out in writings, and also thoroughly practiced, and quite agree with the value of an open tree and thorough exposure of the shoots to sun and air; but there is no use whatever for galvanized wire or galvanized eyes screwed into the wood of the tree, as the whole thing can be easier and much better done by the knife alone. One-year-old trees only should be planted, and they should be headed down to 18 inches from the ground, and the first branch should be from 9 to 12 inches from the ground. Trees for a good paying and easily managed crop should be planted 12 feet apart and never allowed to get more than 10 feet high, as they are thus easily pruned, dressed, thinned and gathered.

Spraying I find since coming here almost an unmixing evil. Today I pruned a lot of three-year-old trees, the skin of which had been reddened, burned and hardened by the sprays in common use, and thus their healthy and vigorous growth set back for years, and their utility spoiled.

Tomorrow I go to prune and dress a good orchard on the Victoria Arm. Last year this same orchard was sprayed under and by the superintendence of a government official, and the spray was not much more than dry when another and a higher government official came around and said it had not been half done. The proprietor then told him to see that it was rightly done, and so it was done the second time; but as the trees are very bad now with greenfly eggs, oyster scale, woolly aphis and nesting caterpillars, the trees had been the only things to suffer.

The truth of the matter is that this spraying mania is mostly a fraud. See the results on fruit, extracted and printed by the Colonist of December 31, 1908, from that excellent paper, Horticulture. The statements therein are amazing, and, in my opinion, are directly traceable to spraying with deleterious compounds, such as arsenic, arsenites, benzene, bisulphide of carbon, carbolic acid, copperas, corrosive sublimate, hydrocyanic gas, sulphuric acid, kerosene, lime, lye wash, salt sulphur, all of which are detrimental to plant life, and all of the above are in the government rule book to apply to plants. Surely the people who advised the government to use such things were old chemists and not practical horticulturists, as the merest tyro with any knowledge of structural botany whatever; and the tenderness of the epidermis of plants would certainly never recommend the application of such wicked destroyers of vegetation.

What is wanted is something to soothe and strengthen the plant, and at the same time kill the insect which troubles the grower, and such has been found and is well known to many in Victoria, the results being quite manifest in the size and beauty of the fruit.

AMATEUR'S GRAPE VINE

The canes in the cool vinery are now ready for the pruning knife, as most of the leaves will have fallen, and those remaining have no further useful function to perform. Now is the time to regulate their area. That pruning of some sort is indispensable, no plant affords stronger proof than the vine. If left for a year or two the annual growth becomes a tangled mass, and if any bunches are produced the grapes are about the size of peas. Thus an annual pruning is necessary to keep the growth within bounds and concentrate its vital and fruit-bearing force into the grapes themselves. Amateurs either grow their grapes on the lateral form or single rod each year, or one can may extend over the roof of the whole house. In either case it is necessary to prune back last year's growths to a couple or so of eyes, excepting where a new piece is needed for filling up a gap, when it is just shortened a point or two. From the two eyes or buds left new growths will appear in spring earlier or later, according to the warmth of the house, and if they are robust they will produce the bunches of grapes that are expected. If weak they will show no fruit.

Few things are more simple than the art of pruning, although many fail over it. A sharp knife and confidence are the chief qualifications. The cut should be clean and not too near the bud and at a sharp angle of at least 45 degrees.

Cleaning and Painting

After the pruning is completed, the operation of rubbing off the loose, stringy bark is undertaken, leaving the stem a rich brown color; it is then painted all over, particularly at the joints, with some such material as Gishurst Compound, a sort of soapy glue, sold in boxes at the seed shops, Abol, or other advertised wash. These will kill red spider and other pests that may be hibernating behind the loose bark. If the rafters are dirty these also should be washed, or, better still, painted, filling up all holes with putty. If the pruning is done during the next few weeks, when the canes are thoroughly dormant, there is less likelihood of the cuts "bleeding" than when the work is left until later. Amateurs often complain that all the bunches come on the upper growths, leaving the bottom branches

without fruit; this is generally accounted for by the fact of the cane being retained in a slanting position, thus inducing the sap to rush up to the top in spring and spend all its vigor in nourishing these upper growths, leaving those below almost without support. To obviate this, it is a good plan to take down the cane and keep it as low and cool as possible until the buds begin to swell; the point should be kept lower than the middle part, and it is quite easy to effect this by laying the cane along the front of the house, if it is planted there, or along the back if necessary, as the cap will not then rise to the top so quickly. Again, if the canes are kept tied up, the top of the house being warmer than the lower part is a further inducement for the upper growths to take all the nourishment. A practical gardener does not often take down his vines, because he knows how to regulate the heat in all parts of the house, and this somewhat obviates the difficulty referred to. The pruning of vines grown on the extension system is somewhat similar, only that last season's growth is often shortened only instead of being cut back. The canes while dormant need no heat; instead, a good frosting helps them. The difficulty one has with a vine in a house in which there are other plants needing heat is to keep the new growth back as long as possible, as when once this starts it must not be checked by either cold or draught.

Fruit Trees for Walls

A reader residing on the marshy tracts which border the River Thames asks for advice regarding some fruit tree borders he has just made, and the description of trees to plant there. Assuming the locality to be but little elevated above high water mark, deep draining cannot well be performed, as there would be a difficulty in getting rid of the water. Drains, therefore, of a depth of 3 feet will serve, and about 8 feet apart, will not be too close; as this is not an expensive affair, it had better be done securely at first, and care should be taken that the outlet does not get choked. The draining being finished, the border may have attention. Generally the surface soil in such places is fairly good; therefore, it need not be deeper than 2 feet at the most, provided the bottom is sound and healthy.

The next thing to consider is the proper width required for the wall trees. Wall borders are too often badly used. While a good fruit crop is always expected, a heavy vegetable one at the same time seems hardly fair to the trees. The temptation to plant early vegetables on such a border is too great to be resisted, but it should not be overdone. If possible, make the border about 12 feet wide, and set off a portion of 4 feet nearest the wall for the use of the trees alone. The border being prepared, there remains only the arrangement of the fruit trees that are wanted, and, as there will be aspects of all the four quarters, they may be arranged somewhat as follows: South, peach and nectarine; west, apricot; north, cherry and plum; east, cherry and plum. The following is a suitable selection: Peach, Hales Early; nectarine, Elruge or Lord Napier; apricot, Hemskirk; plum, Victoria and Golden Drop; cherries, Mayduke for east or west aspect, and a Morello for the north. Peaches and nectarines will sometimes do on east and west walls. The Jefferson and Orleans plum may also be planted on the north walls, if those above do not occupy the whole. Pears might also be planted, if desired. But as many of the most popular fruits of these are better flavored when grown as pyramids grafted on the quince, in the South of England, they are not recommended as wall trees here; and as a pear requires a larger space on a wall than any other fruit tree, it is better to have other fruit when wall room is limited. Vacant spaces may often be employed on the sunny side with tomatoes; or, on the cool sides, red or white currant may be grown, which, if netted, will keep a long time. I have also seen gooseberries similarly treated.—Donald McDonald, F. L. S.

THE BEEF STEER

As the season of the year is again at hand when the subject of feeding steers is in order, we purpose to deal quite extensively with this extremely vital question to Western progress.

Owing to there being more damaged grain in some sections this season than usual, we strongly advise "steer feeding" on a much more extensive plan than heretofore.

The chief essentials required to produce prime beef at a profit are:

1st, good cattle; 2nd, abundance of nutritious cheap fodder; and 3rd, general good management.

Present conditions are more favorable than the open range for producing typical export steers. When the range was practically unlimited steers were allowed to remain there until they had attained their full growth and a fair degree of fatness, consequently they were usually sold at 4 or 5 years, according to size and condition. A marked and important change has taken place in the profitable type of beef cattle within comparatively recent years.

Formerly size and fat seemed to constitute all that was desired; now the greatest attention is paid to quality in all leading markets, young finished animals not exceeding 3 years being in demand. In the past there has been too little discrimination paid to quality by buyers in the west, thus placing a premium upon size, even if coarse. However, we have good reason to believe that day is near its close.

How quality counts on the British market is shown by the following quotation from an address delivered by John McMillan, M. P.

He says: "I was standing on the cattle market in Glasgow one morning and saw six steers sold, they would average 1,325 lbs., all

grades, and a trifle rough. The highest price was \$16 10s. The next animal sold was a well built, round-ribbed, smooth, compact, little beast weighing 1,250 lbs. He was sold for £18 10s. Here was £2, or practically \$10, more money for an animal 75 lbs. lighter in weight. Quality has another advantage fully understood by feeders, namely, that animals of good quality possess in a marked degree the ability to utilize their food to better advantage; that is, although they may not increase in weight more rapidly than ordinary steers, yet the increase is put on the higher priced portions, consequently the animal commands a better price per pound.

At the Illinois Experiment station 60 steers were graded according to quality, a record being kept of all cost. The following is a list of profits according to grading:

Fancy gave a profit each of \$18.15
Choice gave a profit each of \$15.67
Good gave a profit each of \$4.09

This shows how quality counts when records are kept.

Steers from 2 1-2 to 3 years old, weighing from 1,250 lbs. up, command the highest price for export trade at centres where export conditions are studied, provided they are of desirable conformation and finished:

Beef Characteristics Briefly Defined.

A general beef farm means that the animal must be low set, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines, says the Farm and Ranch Review. In all lines of business the producer must cater to the consumer if he would succeed, and here, it is perfectly understood that trade requirements call for a thick, even covering of meat of prime quality in the regions of the high-priced cuts, which roughly speaking means the upper half of the body from behind the shoulders backwards, and as a natural result if the animal does not come up to this standard his value is lowered in proportion as he departs from it. This proves to us the necessity for a broad, straight, smooth, even back, deeply fleshed, a thick, broad loin, ribs long, arched and evenly covered, a full, deep, wide chest, large girth, full crops, and long, deep, wide hindquarters. There should be no "tucked up" appearance just behind the foreleg, for this indicates a lack of constitution. A full flank, even with underline, is also very desirable, and any animal seriously cut up there is deficient in depth from loin to flank, which is very objectionable. Broad buttocks and a full twist, well let down, are also important.

Quality, as before intimated, is desirable, and this is best told by handling, although a trained eye is seldom deceived. The flesh on the high-priced portions should feel firm, yet mellow, and be very uniform, alike free from hard rolls or blubbery patches. A coarse, bony, slab-sided animal, bare of flesh on ribs and back, with dairy thighs, a harsh hide and wiry coat is about the most undesirable type imaginable. That a mellow, elastic hide indicates a good doer is known to all stockmen, and the reason is that the secretions of the skin are in perfect order, and from that we can justly conclude that the inner skin, the lining of the stomach, etc., is also in the best condition; thus the animal is able to assimilate the full nourishment which his food contains, consequently gains rapidly and has that thrifty, sleek appearance we all admire.

The beef steer should show strong breed character, that is, be a good grade of one of the beef breeds. He should be active and vigorous, which denotes good rustling ability, but not restless, as a fidgety disposition is not conducive to heavy fleshing, inasmuch that it does not indicate that desirable, contented temperament which stockmen prize. Combine aptitude to put on flesh rapidly with an early maturing predisposition, and the vital question of the beef producer as regards type is solved. This phase of the matter is of greater importance under present conditions than when the open range provided all needed food; then it mattered little whether extra feed was required to produce beef; now it is desirable to practice economy by husbanding your resources in every possible manner, and one of the best and surest ways is to use animals of the type which it has been proven give most gains for food consumed.

How to Produce This Type of Animal

This is an important question, and one that has been taxing the skill of our best breeders for many years. The typical beef steer of today has evolved from the rougher, mixed-bred cattle of ages ago through the persistent, intelligent, systematic efforts of generations of far-seeing stockmen, and we maintain that by careful mating, always using the best pedigreed bulls of individual merit and early maturing strains which you can afford, that your herd will rapidly improve. Such sires impart to their offspring early maturing qualities, and these stand out prominently, above all other sources, as the means of producing juicy, marbled meat, the kind consumers crave and only top-notchers produce. By using, then, the best bulls, combined with judicious, liberal feeding, results will compensate you for the outlay and toil. Many claim it is impossible when purchasing bulls to distinguish the early maturers from others, but we think this idea is largely erroneous. The low-set, blocky type are generally early maturers; then again, bulls are usually purchased before they are full grown, and the pedigree will show their age, so you can tell by size and general appearance if they are rapid developers. Unless they are naturally thick and growthy, showing that they are well advanced for their age, have nothing to do with them. When purchasing bulls, remember you are purchasing them as transmitters of beef qualities, and this will guide you while making selections. Constitution is all important, the vital organs must be strong, and masculinity prominent, for without these they cannot be impressive sires.

Broad, deep bddies, naturally well-coated with flesh, are essential, and long, well-sprung ribs give this formation; these points along with long, deep hindquarters, dare not be overlooked. They must also be good handlers, and should be possessed of an abundant coat of long, fine hair. You can afford to overlook a rather conspicuous, tall head, an unsightly horn, etc., yet, of course, other things being equal, have these minor points as nearly perfect as possible, but never forget that utility in a sire is all essential, and under no circumstance sacrifice it simply because in some trifling detail he does not reach your standard.

Always remember that the sire is at least half of the herd, then you will more likely realize the enormous advantage of having that half, which is embodied in one animal, of the highest possible standard. When the breeding of sire and dam for several generations back are alike uniform on both sides of the genealogical tree, the dams' influence on the offspring is very marked, although not to the same extent as the sire's, but where either one is of mixed breeding, and most cows which produce beef steers are, how extremely important it is that the sire should be not only a splendid specimen of a beef bull, but that his progenitors should also be of an equally high standard, similar in type, and that the mating in each case for at least the last four crosses back would niche well, then when a bull bred in that manner is mated with cows of mixed breeding, his influence is immensely more impressive than the dam's, consequently his prepotency will stamp itself in the offspring to, at least, a three-quarter extent. Individual excellence in a bull is extremely important, yet without good ancestry back of it we have no reasonable assurance that the sire's superior qualities will be handed down as a universal heritage to his numerous progeny. This is where well-mated, pedigreed animals have the advantage, and a great advantage it is. Breeding is merely handing down the merits or demerits of the ancestors.

If your females are a poor class of grades to begin with, and you feel you cannot afford better, yearly cull out a few of the worst, and on no consideration sell cows that produce fairly early maturers; also be slow to part with any of their female progeny.

Abundance of Nutritious Cheap Food

Fodder, both appetizing and nutritious, can be grown in abundance in the west, and right here is one spot where a deviation from common practice would be found profitable. The chief fodder used is hay, cut and saved whenever convenient, without any thought as regards nourishment or palatableness. Without nourishment, gains cannot be made, and, unless the food is well saved, animals will not consume it as readily, and it is well known that a large portion of the food consumed is required to maintain animal heat and build up waste tissue. Only what the animal eats in excess of these requirements can be converted into increase of weight. Now if the food is not palatable the animal will not likely eat any more than the needs of the body demand, consequently he is boarding at your expense, whereas you should be receiving profit.

Maintenance Ration

Conditions should be studied to lessen as far as practicable the amount of food which the animal requires for bodily support; this we call "maintenance ration."

Under favorable conditions 80 per cent of maintenance ration is required to keep up the heat of the body, and the 20 per cent for building up waste tissue. Thus we can understand how necessary it is that our cattle should be sheltered during winter storms, for if they are not they simply take what would have been profit and utilize it to assist them in withstanding severe climatic conditions.

Necessary Shelter

Formerly, with the open range, stock could find shelter either in scrub or coulees; now fences frequently debar such protection, and as a more intensive line of farming is beginning to prevail, it stands to reason that better shelter must be provided. Good sheds built in some sheltered spot, open on the least exposed side, with trees planted some little distance from them on every side for additional protection, would prove of great advantage. Suitable tree seedlings can be had through the Forestry Department, Ottawa, without cost, to those who properly prepare the soil for them.

Varied Diet

The value of an article is largely determined by the cost of production, and it has been proven that better health and greater gains accompany a varied diet when feeding cattle.

The cultivated grasses—bromus, timothy, and western rye grass—should be more universally grown; they have been tested and the results are highly satisfactory. Alfalfa, red and alsike clovers should also receive more attention than they are getting. These clovers are giving fair results in some districts, quite sufficient to warrant a more universal seeding, for it is well known they make excellent pasture and good hay. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when one-quarter of the plants are in bloom; if left longer it becomes woody. Without soil inoculation it appears to grow fairly well in several localities where it has been tried in the west; where the soil has been inoculated much better results have been obtained. Begin by sowing on a small scale. Alsike in numerous sections of the west is also doing well, and although not nearly so rank a grower as alfalfa, nor as well adapted for pasture, owing to its light aftermath, it makes first-class hay. Red clover is also giving good returns in many localities.

In addition to cultivated grasses and clovers, oat and wheat sheaves make excellent winter fodder; they are grown at present quite extensively for that purpose. We would advise

growing peas with the oats, for the reason that peas are considered the best grain for finishing beef cattle. Cattle, fed on a part pea meal ration, will handle firmer and stand shipping better than those fed on other grains; yet we do not recommend this process for the west at present, but simply sowing oats and peas mixed, about half and half, and cutting green for fodder. If sown in that proportion there will be considerably more oat than pea plants, owing to the difference in the size of kernels. The crop can be harvested with the binder, if desired. Peas do well throughout the west, so this is not an experiment, although we do not know of peas and oats being grown together for the purpose mentioned.

Every beef cattle man should have a good patch of rape where he can turn his cattle, young things, cows and all, to graze when his common pasture becomes scarce. It is advisable to have a piece of pasture in conjunction with the rape where the stock can get a certain amount of drier food, or else it is likely to scour them severely at first. If a pasture of this kind is not available, hay or straw will answer the same purpose, and, if not any of these substitutes are convenient, it will be found well to only allow the stock short periods on the rape until their digestive organs have become accustomed to the change of food.

Dwarf Essex is the variety to use, and it can be sown either broadcast or in drills. If the land is reasonably free from weeds, sow broadcast, about 3 lbs. of seed per acre. If the land is dirty, or you fear extremely dry weather, sow in drills, using about 3½ lbs. of seed to the acre. The handiest way if you intend sowing in rows is to take your seed drill and securely plug two-thirds of the spouts. This in most cases will leave the rows about 21 inches apart, but anything from 18 to 24 inches is considered suitable. For July or early August feeding it should be sown in May; if for later feeding, sow in June. A good plan would be to sow at intervals two weeks apart, perhaps three sowings. Rape is also suitable for late fall and early winter feeding.

There is always quite a percentage of inferior grains that it is well to feed on the farm; in fact, as a rule it pays best to feed all coarse or secondary grades of grain, selling only, as grain, that which commands seed prices, and wheat for flour. This inferior grain should be fed as chop to calves and export steers.

There is no doubt but that the first twelve months of the animals' life is the most important period, and the old adage applies here with peculiar force "Well begun half done." It has been demonstrated time and again, at numerous experiment stations, that at no period in an animal's life can such cheap gains be made as during the first year. The younger the animal the greater its ability to digest in proportion to its live weight. The approximate rates from numbers of experiments show that as 3, 7 and 12 stand in relation to each other, so is the cost of grain in cattle, first, second and third year.

The point is, keep the young things growing, and, as previously stated, it is only what they digest in addition to their maintenance ration that can be used for increase of weight.

What flesh an animal loses in winter, whether through cold or scarcity of food, must be built up a second time (by food), and that is a direct loss to the producer, for he has twice to manufacture, if you will permit the term, that for which he will only be paid once. Judicious feeding, with fair shelter, and good sires, can save one year from the average time required to fit for export under former range conditions. That means a great saving of feed, also much less capital involved, through saving of holding over an extra year, and in addition it is catering for export trade which was never previously done.

Top-notchers are always in demand at the leading markets at fair returns for labor and outlay.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT

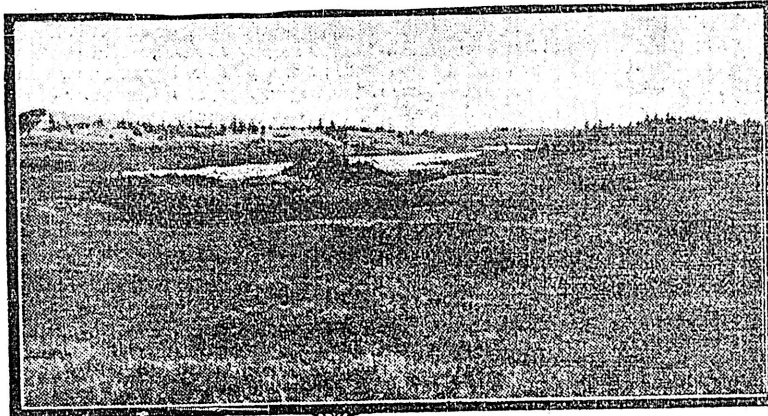
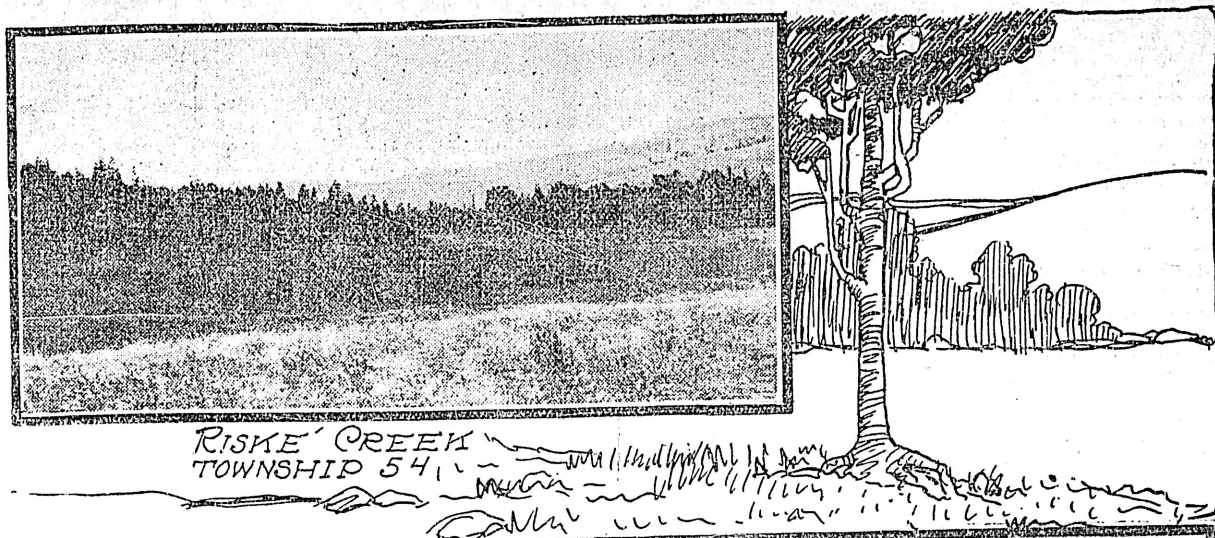
The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into the consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent of grain, 15 per cent of flesh, and 25 per cent of vegetables, says an exchange. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule. Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably, if ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with corn meal and bran, produce very desirable results. In the wheat-growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest to feed, as there is no feed better for egg-laying. Oats is a food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthier stock. Corn, we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans, however, exceed any of the grains in muscle-forming materials, containing 38 per cent, compared to 22 per cent in oats. Lately, the writer has been feeding quite a quantity of Kaffir corn, both to the old fowls and chicks, and find it wholesome and cheap.

POULTRY NOTES

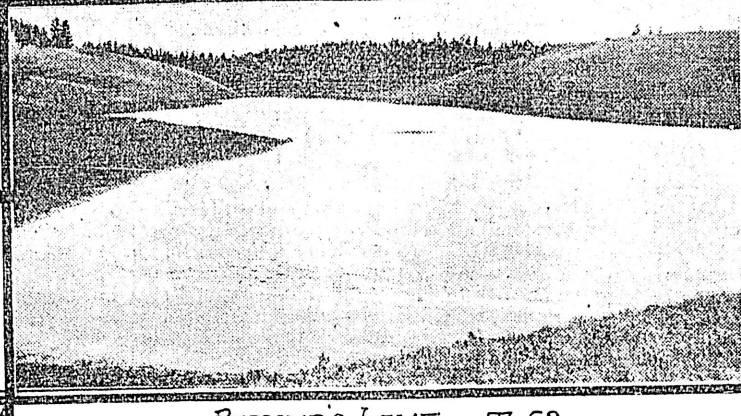
For success in the poultry business it is just as necessary for a man to hold his temper as it is for an incubator to hold its temperature.

The four signs that point to success are grit, pluck, energy and perseverance. Pluck wins. A lazy man will have lazy fowls. A good poultryman never gets the "blues."

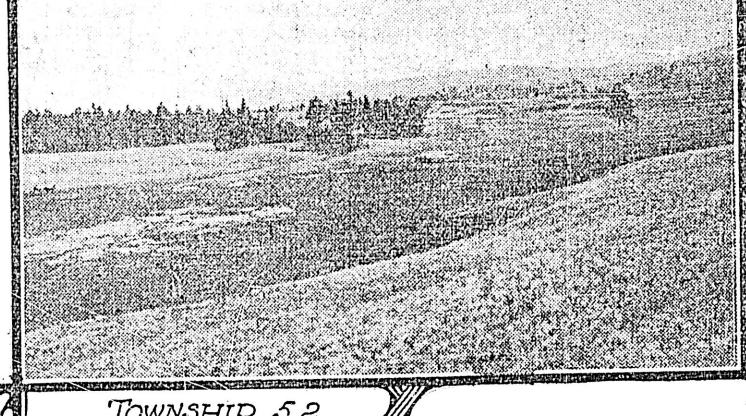
British Columbia new lands for Homeseekers AND Ranchers



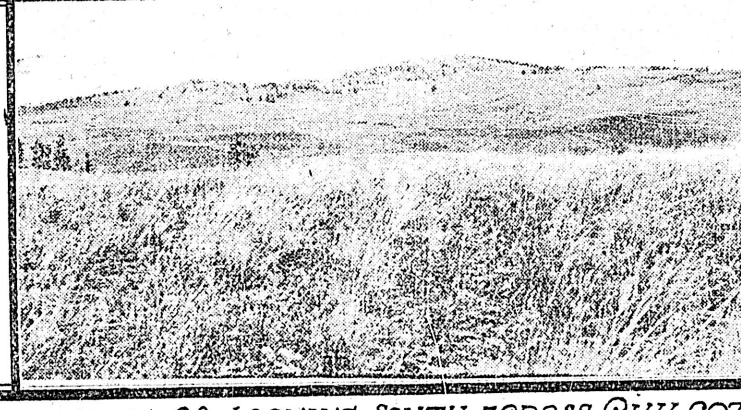
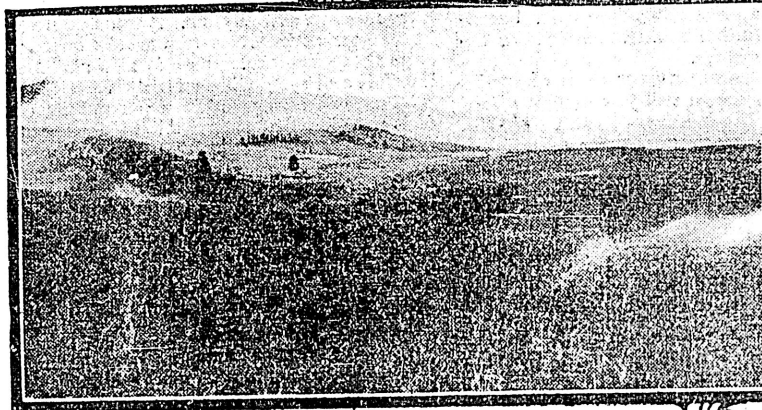
TOWNSHIP 52



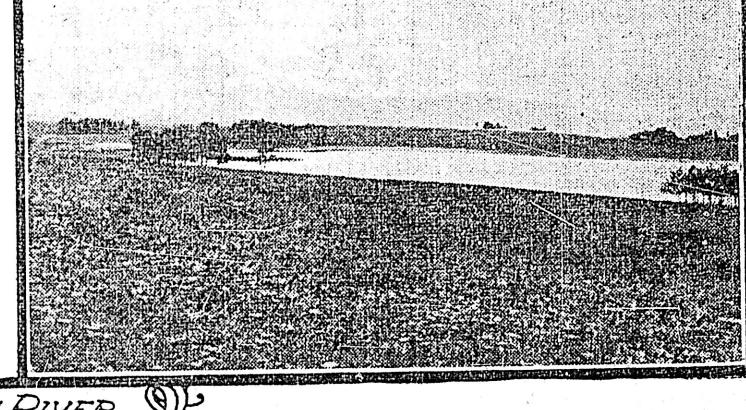
BECHER'S LAKE T. 52



TOWNSHIP 52



TOWNSHIP 82 LOOKING SOUTH ACROSS CHILCOTIN RIVER



That there are hundreds upon hundreds of square miles of as excellent agricultural land as the most fastidious settler could possibly desire, still available for the homeseeker and the pre-emptor who may apply to the government of British Columbia, is the good news given out by the Crown Lands Department as a result of this past season's work of various survey parties, the majority of which have been engaged in the northern areas soon to be brought directly in touch with population and "civilization" by construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Canadian Northern. That British Columbia's public lands available for settlement have been approximately exhausted or reduced either to isolated prairies in remote and inaccessible districts or else to sterile stretches that will not justify development by the agriculturist, is a myth which the reports of half a dozen exploratory surveys now in possession of the Surveyor-General are quite sufficient to dispel.

It is the intention to present an abstract of these reports to Parliament during the approaching session, profusely illustrated with photographs taken by the Government's land scouts during the season of 1909, which—even better than the clearly-written descriptive letterpress—give one a fair conception of the fertile valleys of British Columbia awaiting exploitation by the husbandman, the orchardist or the cattleman.

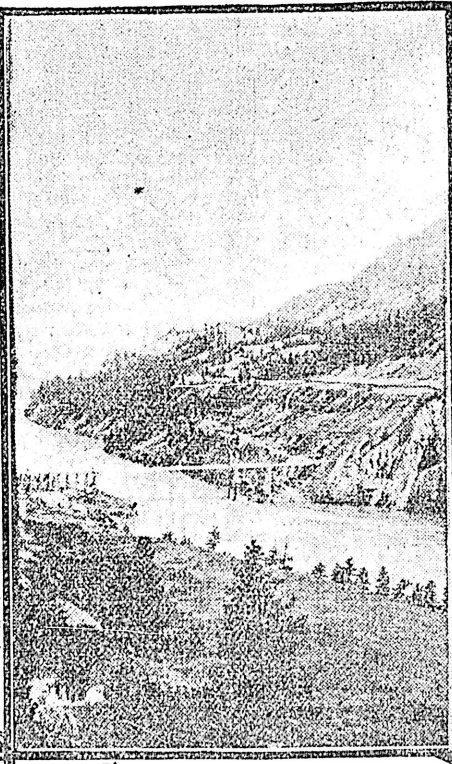
The report of Surveyor Angus Stuart of the discovery of a new pass and route into the heart of the Ootsa and Francis Lake country by way of Dean Channel and the Salmon river, and the construction of a Government trail which is now in progress, makes easily and economically accessible a well-watered and highly productive territory in this portion of the resourceful New North, which is broadly referred to by Surveyor-General McKay as "approximately as large as all Vancouver Island." Government Agent F. C. Campbell sends from Fort St. John a graphic picture of the great Peace River Land Division of the Cariboo District, which lies to the east of the Rocky Mountains and claims many of the advantages of the prairie and foothill ranges, with comparatively equable temperature and more abundant water supply; while from the Chilcotin Country, as that vast district is termed which lies to the immediate north of Lillooet and Cariboo, Surveyors C. H. Ellacott and Sidney Williams have submitted particularized reports of valleys as fertile and as favored as even parts of the famous Okanagan.

Mr. Williams' work afield in this extensive region while promises to become at no very distant day the finest horse and cattle ranching section of the province, with room as well for hundreds of successful farms, has been extended over two successive seasons. On coming out a year ago for the winter, a report of the season's operations was made to the Surveyor-General in which Mr. Williams says:

"I left Vancouver on the 22nd April and arrived with my party at the 100-Mile House a few days later. Here I began a series of traverses to connect the various scattered groups



RIPE APPLES, CORN & TOMATOES IN CHILCOTIN



FRASER RIVER AND BRIDGE, LOOKING NORTH

of lots along the Cariboo Road. There were six of these traverses in all, having a total distance of 13.8 miles. By this means a total distance of about 60 miles is now connected by actual survey. I also made two additional traverses—one to connect a large group of lots situated at Horse Lake with the 100-Mile House group, and a short but important connection near the 108-Mile House. While upon this subject, I might also state that later in the season I made three traverses in Chilcotin by which means I was able to connect by actual survey some 150 miles of country, namely, from the 100-Mile House on the Cariboo Road to Ross & Henderson's ranch on the Chilcotin River, near its junction with Puntzie Lake Creek. All this important country can now be correctly mapped and the vacant spaces between Crown Granted or leased lands be accurately shown.

"After obtaining numerous meridian altitudes during the progress of the above work, I camped on May 22 about a mile north of the 137-Mile House, and commenced taking a series of observations in order to ascertain as nearly as possible the position of the 52nd parallel, the boundary between Lillooet and Cariboo districts. On account of cloudy weather this occupied me until the 28th of May. During this time I obtained accurate standard time by telegraph and was also able to establish

longitude. The initial point of that portion of the inter-district boundary now defined, is situated on the northern boundary of Lot 37; this point is situated six miles, or one township, east of the 122nd degree of west longitude, which is the seventh initial meridian of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt surveys. From this initial point the boundary line, forming a base line for townships, was produced west for 57 miles (9½ townships) as far as the left bank of the Chilcotin River. Throughout this distance posts were planted for sections and quarter-sections, with large rock mounds and bearing trees. At all section and township corners, reference hubs with copper tacks were placed five links west of the posts. At all township corners 6-inch posts with extra large cairns were placed. All obstructions were cleared for the entire distance, no angles being turned upon the transit, the small angle at each township corner to allow for the converging of meridians being made by deflection offsets on both sides of the corner with long sights. In order to prevent errors in chainage, the entire distance was double-chained with two chaining parties, the different results for each mile very seldom exceeding three links. Five-chain band chains checked with standard chain No. 1650 were used with Abney levels for correcting slopes. All surveyed lots through which the line passed were connected,



TOWNSHIP 84

and all possible information taken regarding the topography of the country. I numbered the townships as I proceeded, placing the even numbers on the south or Lillooet side of the line, and the odd numbers on the north or Cariboo side; the first two townships were numbered 42, 43, the second 44, 45, and so forth.

"I have already written you at length regarding the nature of the country to the east of the Fraser River, and have referred to the valuable fir timber on this portion of the line; this timber in places extends for many miles north and south. It is not so large or so free from limbs as that grown at the Coast, but will, I believe, be found much tougher, and will probably form a reserve for the future, as it is not likely to be destroyed by fire, there being in most places very little undergrowth besides timber grass.

"The western termination of townships 40-47 is on the steep descent from the Spring-house range country to the Fraser River. The Fraser at this point runs in a valley about 1,200 feet deep, with steep slopes and benches; several of these benches where water can be easily obtained are cultivated, and many kinds of fruits and vegetables, including apples, corn and tomatoes, can be raised successfully. On the west side of the Fraser River in township 48-49, the ground rises in a succession of steep bench-grass covered slopes, to the Chilcotin plateau at an elevation of about 2,400 feet above sea level. This plateau in townships 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, is principally open, affording rich feed for cattle for eight months of the year and for horses for about ten, and frequently twelve months. There are also long belts and patches of fir timber which is of fair commercial value. The plateau is intersected by small valleys and chains of lakes and, although the best places for settlement are already occupied, there are many spots now growing willow, aspen, spruce, etc., which might easily be cleared and cultivated, and many of which would grow crops without irrigation.

"With the magnificent range land at hand available for so many months of the year, dairying might be carried on to a far larger extent than at present; while horse-raising,

which is now being gone into more than formerly, is very profitable and should become an important industry.

"The base line in townships 54, 55 enters an entirely different country—very hilly and broken, and covered principally with small pine timber of very little value. In many places this timber is burnt off and the ground is gravelly and barren. This continues to section 32 in township 56, when the line emerges from the hills and enters an extensive level plain from which the small pines have been burnt off, leaving very little growing in their place; this plain extends southward about two miles to the lava-run rock, overlooking the valley of the Chilcotin River, and is bounded on the north by a range of barren hills. At the commencement of townships 60, 61, the ground begins to fall toward the Chilcotin River, and descends sharply over the lava-run rock into good grazing country, in sections 1-30; shortly after entering sections 2-34, the line crosses the east boundary of the Anaham Reserve and continues therein to the bank of the Chilcotin River, in sections 3-34. I found by observations taken later, that the boundary line would re-cross the Chilcotin River at a distance of about fifteen miles further, and as there are a number of settlers' locations within the distance, as well as valuable land bordering the river on both sides, I suggest for your consideration the advisability of defining the inter-district boundary for a further district of about twenty miles."

During the season of 1909, Mr. Williams continued his surveys and exploratory work, virtually from point at where it was left when the advent of winter interdicted further field operations in 1908. His report was received by the surveyor-general on the 8th ultimo, and reads in its substance as follows:

"Last season I began the work of townshiping the more open grass country lying between the northern boundary of Lillooet district and the Chilcotin River, and to the west of the Fraser River. I then completed townships 48 and 50. Early in May of this year I continued this work, and surveyed township

52, lying west of township 50, and a portion of township 54, and also completed township 82, lying immediately south of 50 and a portion of 84, lying west of 82.

The northern portion of township 52 contains the valley of Riske Creek, and has some excellent pasture land. To the north of this valley there are several suitable locations for settlers along this creek. The sections lying immediately south of Riske Creek are covered to a large extent with fir timber of a merchantable quality, and I have classified about 2,000 acres as timber lands. The southern portion of this township consists of rolling land falling southward, principally open, and affording excellent pasture for cattle and horses.

"The northwestern portion of township 54 is occupied by timber; about 4,000 acres were surveyed at the eastern portion. This is similar in character to the southern part of township 52. Township 82 consists of excellent range land, immediately south of township 50; it has a southern slope and is well watered by numerous lakes; the ground is rolling and broken and affords good shelter and pasturage for stock. A considerable part of this township is occupied by lot 44, owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co. The eastern portion of township 84 is similar to township 82; the western half is mostly occupied by a low range of timbered hills, and was not surveyed. A large portion of township 84 lies on the south of the Chilcotin River, and the portion bordering the river on the north side is owned by the Western Canadian Ranching Co. These townships are particularly suitable for horse raising, and horses run out the year round. A great many steers are usually wintered upon this ground. The Western Canadian Ranching Company usually winter several thousand head of steers in their pastures in townships 82 and 84.

"This season I also completed the Lillooet and Cariboo boundary line, taking it up where discontinued last year at the Chilcotin river, and terminating at the east boundary of Coast district, in longitude 124°W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DOMAIN BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page Two)

while 48 degrees below zero was the lowest recorded, it occurring on the 22nd of January, 1906.

As I was travelling during the summer, I did not take any thermometer readings. However, I experienced the first frost while camped on Tea Creek, on the night of the 22nd of August. On the afternoon of the 26th of August, while on the plateau about 35 miles north of Fort St. John, we had sufficient snow to whiten all fallen timber, but what fell on the ground melted almost immediately. One might say it was more of a sleet than a snowstorm. During the night globules of ice formed on the grass and bushes, while our boots were stiff with frost in the morning. The next night, while camped on a small creek, perhaps 25 miles further north, it was also very cold, the creek being skimmed over with ice. Again, while camped at Moose river, on the plateau east of Fort St. John, we had a very heavy frost on the night of the 8th September. However, the plateau to the north of the Peace is said to be colder than that to the south. On the south side, about 10 miles west of Sucker Pond, on the night of the 19th of September, I experienced very heavy frost, sufficient to freeze the ground quite hard. Again, on the morning of the 26th September, I found the still water in Rocky Mountain creek skimmed over with ice. A little dry snow fell on the 7th of October, on the plateau southwest of Fort St. John, and continued at intervals during the day. About three or four inches of snow fell at St. John from the 19th to the 21st of October, but was taken off by a Chinook wind on the 23rd. I found the wind very prevalent on the plateau, and after the first week in September, somewhat chilly.

I am informed that snow usually lies on the ground from about the 1st of November to about the 15th of April, and attains a depth of probably 18 inches at Fort St. John. Of course it would be considerably deeper on the plateau, but on the hill-sides, which are wind-swept, but little snow remains in place.

From the Hudson's Bay Company's journal I find that the ice started to run on the Peace river, at Fort St. John, on the 28th of October, 1908, and that the river closed on the 4th of December following; that it started to break up on the 8th of May, and that the river was clear of ice on the 14th of May, 1909. This may probably be taken as an average. The current in the Peace runs at a speed of about four or five miles an hour, consequently the ice drifts for a considerably time before finally jamming and closing the river.

Wintering Stock.

The favorite places for wintering horses—there are no cattle but Mr. Tremblay's—is on the Pouce Coupe prairie and at Moberly lake, although they are wintered at many other places. The Beaver Indians have wintered their horses just south of the west fork of the North Pine river, without hay or shelter. The Hudson's Bay Company and Messrs. Revillon Bros. winter horses about Fort St. John, but they put up hay for their use during the severe weather. This hay is made on the plateau above Fort St. John. Some trappers intend wintering horses this coming year at the middle forks of the South Pine. They also have put up hay. Two other trappers left here this fall for the Nelson river with horses, where they intend wintering them. However, they were there during the summer, and put up hay for winter use. To the south of the Peace river, the plateau is frequently swept by Chinook winds during the winter. However, I am informed that these rarely penetrate the plateau to the north. It is my impression that, from a humane point of view at least, food was well as shelter should be furnished for all stock during the winter months.

There has been but little rain during the

period I have been here. In fact, I only lost one whole day on account of rain while travelling, and that was getting pretty well into the fall, being the 30th of September.

The water of the Peace river, during the spring and summer, is heavily loaded with silt, making it unfit for domestic purposes until the silt has settled, or the water been filtered. However, towards the fall, as the high water subsides, it becomes much clearer. On the plateau, with the exception of the larger rivers and streams, one finds either swampy or red muskeg water, which is really unfit for domestic use. This year most of the smaller creeks were dry in August, September, and October, and a stranger travelling the country would have considerable difficulty in getting water at the right time for camping purposes.

Almost the whole country has been burned over, and as a consequence contains but little timber. In fact, none that would be called commercial timber in Kootenay or on the coast. The largest area seen lies about the divide between the South Pine and the Cribank rivers, on the trail from Fort St. John to Pouce Coupe prairie. It is said to be about 20 miles long by about fifteen wide, and is spruce, the largest of which are probably two feet in diameter. Other small patches, containing perhaps a few square miles each, of the same kind of timber, were met with at isolated spots in the country.

I saw no minerals, or indications of any, with the exception of coal, during my trip through the country, not even a specimen about the trading places. In fact, the formation of the country travelled being almost exclusively sandstone, would seem to offer but small possibilities of minerals being found. Some fine gold has been found in the many bars of the Peace, but not in sufficient quantities to offer any inducements to the individual miner. However, I believe they are well worth investigating as dredging propositions, the absence of large boulders being particularly favorable to this mode of mining. During the past summer there have been two prospectors north here on the Nelson river. They returned to Fort St. John in the fall and procured sufficient provisions to spend the winter trapping in the same country. They reported finding no mineral of any value during the summer. Five prospectors have been working towards the headwaters of the South Pine during the past summer, but they have made no records, nor reported any success. These were the only prospectors engaged in the Peace river mining division during the past summer. In fact, the two men to the north were in the Liard mining division, but made their headquarters here.

Coal licenses have been acquired at Eight Mile creek, and on a small creek flowing into the Peace from the south, about fourteen miles above Hudson Hope. I am informed that large beds of excellent bituminous coal exists on these locations. As I crossed the west and main forks of the North Pine river, the Cribank river and Coal creek, I saw coal float in the river beds, but had not time to make an attempt to trace it to its source. This coal, I think, was lignite. However, there would appear to be little doubt but that large areas of coal lands exist in this part of the country.

In the district are to be found moose, deer, bear, wolf, beaver, otter, martin, mink, and muskrat. Beaver and moose are still quite plentiful. Wolves have in the past proved very destructive to stock, particularly so during the winter months.

Wild ducks were very numerous in some of the ponds on the plateau during the summer, more especially so east of the North Pine river. Partridges were also plentiful almost everywhere on the plateau.

In the Peace, below the canyon, wholesome fish are seldom caught, the water being apparently too muddy for trout or like species. In the North and South Pine rivers trout are found, while whitefish, as well as trout, are caught in the larger lakes. As I was anxious to get through travelling before the cold weather set in, I only tried my hand at fishing one evening. On this occasion I landed about half a dozen Arctic trout, with a fly, the largest being about twelve inches long. These were caught in the Peace about thirty miles above the canyon, and I believe, with suitable tackle, one could have good sport there.

The Population.

The present white population in the district, exclusive of the constable and myself, consists of eighteen men, one woman, and probably five or six children, and is made up as follows: two men in Hudson's Bay Company's employ at Fort St. John, one man in the employ of Revillon Bros. at Fort St. John, three prospectors wintering at Fort St. John, eight prospectors and trappers wintering on the South Pine river near middle forks, one farmer and trader, Tremblay, at Pouce Coupe, one settler at Sucker Pond—this man may be in British Columbia or in Alberta, two prospectors and trappers on the Nelson river, although these men are not actually in the district, they have made their headquarters here for the past year, Mrs. Tremblay and children at Pouce Coupe. The above constitutes the entire white population. There is one Cree half-breed in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort St. John, and one in the employ of Messrs. Revillon Bros. At Hudson Hope, both of the above mentioned companies maintain an outpost. Two Cree half-breeds, one representing each firm, are stationed there during the winter months. There are also a few Cree half-breeds, who have come in from Alberta, on the south side of the Peace, but these people are exclusively engaged in hunting.

The native Indians are of the Beaver tribe, a wandering race with no fixed place of abode, but following the game from place to place, and living in teepees the entire year. In summer most of them use horses for transporting their worldly goods, but in winter their women perform this service. The Indian only carries his gun, but, like a good general, walks ahead and selects the camp ground. He then sits down and waits for the women to do all the

work. During the winter, when a moose is killed, they usually move their camp to the moose, rather than the moose to the camp, and stay there until the moose is eaten. The number of wives a man has—or rather women, for they have no marriage ceremony—is fixed by his hunting abilities. A few have three, while I heard of one case of two men having one wife between them. Needless to say, they are a decaying, poverty-stricken race. Inter-marriage, lack of nourishment and cleanliness, and mode of living in this severe climate have reduced them to but a small band. They are not to be depended upon to do any work, consequently the traders always bring Cree half-breeds from Lesser Slave lake to perform the labor in connection with their trading operations.

The Beavers have not embraced Christianity, nor, I am informed, have they a religion of their own. There are two log houses at Fort St. John built respectively as Roman Catholic and Church of England missions, but neither have been occupied while I have been here, and they appear to be abandoned, temporarily; at least.

On the north side of the Peace river there is a wagon road extending from Fort St. John to Dunvegan, and thence on to Peace river crossing. This road was built by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police during the days of the Klondike rush. I travelled this road, which is a mere track over the plateau, cut wide enough to permit a wagon to pass through, as far east as the Alberta boundary. It leaves Fort St. John and climbs immediately to the plateau level by an impracticable wagon grade, and after crossing, follows the river for perhaps two miles, and then ascends straight up to the plateau again. Little or no grading was done, which would account for the steep grades at the crossings. This wagon road may now be said to be but a pack trail, as most of the bridges have rotted out. However, except in high water, when it would be difficult crossing rivers and streams, a wagon may be still brought to the North Pine, and even to Fort St. John by pulling it up from the North Pine with block and tackle. During high water the North Pine is a bad river to cross, the water running swiftly, and the banks being steep on the west side, making it difficult for horses to land after swimming across. Not much difficulty would be experienced in crossing other rivers.

The Trails.

Mr. Tremblay, with what little assistance he could get, widened out the old Indian trail from his place, at the southeast end of Pouce Coupe, to Sucker Pond, near the Alberta boundary, this spring, and people on the Alberta side have connected with it. So that it is now possible to get a wagon to Pouce Coupe. However, this is a very rough road, as a good deal of fallen timber, which is small, was not removed, and one has to drive over it. At present but little more than an empty wagon could be taken through. A small expenditure, however, would make it possible, as there would virtually be no grading to do, only the small timber to cut out, and put in about three small bridges.

Throughout the country there are innumerable Indian trails. These have been constructed with the minimum amount of labor, and where not on the open prairie, are very narrow and crooked. One may say that just a bush is cut where it cannot be avoided, and most of the fallen timber that a horse cannot jump over, they go around.

Access to the district may be had either by Quesnel, Hazelton, or Edmonton. By the Quesnel route, the distance from Ashcroft to Fort St. John is about 625 miles. By the Hazelton route, the distance from that point to Fort St. John is about 580 miles. By the Edmonton route, from Edmonton to Fort St. John, about 590 miles. On the first two mentioned routes one is compelled to travel at least about three hundred miles by trail and canoe, thereby making them difficult routes over which to get in freight, although I believe the Quesnel route is the quickest for one travelling light, and particularly so coming into the district, as it would be down stream all the way from Giscombe Portage, with only Rocky Mountain Portage, 14 miles, and possibly a short portage at Finlay and Parle-Pas rapids to make.

Best Route.

Probably the best route under present conditions is by Edmonton. The distance and modes of travel are as follows:

	Miles
Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, by wagon road	100
Athabasca Landing, to Mirror Landing, confluence of Lesser Slave and Athabasca river, by steamer	75
Mirror Landing to Salteaux Landing, 20 miles up Lesser Slave river, by wagon road	20
Salteaux Landing, to head of Lesser Slave lake, by steamer	110
Lesser Slave Lake to Peace River Crossing, by wagon road	100
Peace River Crossing to Fort St. John, by steamer	185
	590

This is undoubtedly the best freight route, but passenger connections are very uncertain. The steamer on the Peace River only runs on an approximate schedule, as the bulk of the business originates with the owners—the Hudson's Bay Co.—their chief object being to make three round trips in the season from Vermillion to Fort St. John, on one of which they are to go to Hudson Hope (which is 5 miles above Fort St. John). This year they were scheduled to leave Peace River Crossing, on the up-river trip, about the first of June, ninth of July, and probably third or fourth of August; while they did actually leave on the eleventh of June, the seventh of July, and probably third or fourth of August. Considering that the distance from Vermillion to Fort St. John is about 500 miles, and that the difference in altitude is about 500 feet, they ran creditably near the schedule.

The ice is seldom out of Lesser Slave Lake before the end of May. After waiting on board the steamer for ten days, I went through, on the first trip of the season, on the seventh of June of this year. It will be seen from the above that it is rarely, if ever, that passengers waiting for the first steamer on Lesser Slave Lake can connect with the June trip of the Peace River steamer. One is never able to get freight before the July boat on the Peace, unless it is sent to Peace River Crossing on sleighs during the previous winter. When the roads are breaking up in the spring, they are impassable for freight and almost so for passengers.

Passengers or freight for the Pouce Coupe would leave the Peace River at Dunvegan (60 miles above Peace River Crossing), and travel by wagon road through Grand Prairie to the Pouce Coupe, a distance of about 150 miles.

During the winter the entire distance from Edmonton has to be travelled by sleigh. The road leaves the Peace River at Dunvegan, going south to Spirit River and Grande Prairie; therefore, it is a difficult matter to get to Fort St. John after the ice starts to run in the river. The few trips that are made are made with dog-teams, although the Royal North-West Mounted Police, when building the Yukon trail brought sleighs up overland during the winter.

Freight, if brought from Edmonton to Fort St. John during the summer, costs \$9.00 per hundred pounds. If brought to Peace River Crossing on sleighs, during the winter, and allowed to remain there until navigation opens on the Peace, it may be got to Fort St. John for \$7.50 per hundred pounds.

Mails.

There is no Government mail brought into this district, a fortnightly mail is received at Peace River Crossing, and a monthly one at Spirit River and Grande Prairie. Fort St. John mail is brought from Peace River Crossing to Dunvegan by the Spirit River mail-carrier, on his monthly trips; and, from there, sent up by any opportunity that may offer.

Only five mails a year can be depended on at Fort St. George; although one may occasionally get letters up or down, in an uncertain way, by a passing traveller.

The five mails mentioned are handled as follows:—

Messrs. Revillon Bros. send two men with a dog-team to Dunvegan (125 miles) during the month of December; the Hudson's Bay Co. perform the same service during the month of March; and the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer brings mail on each of her trips, viz., June, July and August.

In conclusion, I would say that, from my observations, far the greater part of the country east of the mountains would be suitable either for mixed farming, dairying, or stock-raising purposes. Oats, barley and the ordinary vegetables have been successfully grown in the valleys, while the plateau would, at least, be suitable for stock-raising purposes, and may perhaps, be brought under cultivation, but is, so far, untried. I would also think that, with the advent of transportation facilities, large deposits of coal will be opened up. However, at present, there is neither a market for produce or labor; and a settler coming in should have sufficient means to establish and support himself for a considerable period. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) F. C. CAMPBELL.
Fort St. John, B.C., Oct. 26, 1910.

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY

The Liberal government which held office from 1868 to 1874 saw the overthrow of the French army by the German in 1870, and the many disasters which resulted to France in consequence. Energetic steps were accordingly taken by the Gladstone cabinet to improve our military forces, and the extraordinary system of purchasing commissions in different grades was abolished. Unfortunately the military chiefs of the army had little or no sympathy with the reform, and a spirit of antagonism was rampant among the superior officers, which was reflected and copied in the junior ranks. To introduce a sweeping reform which breaks up a long-established regime is very dangerous if the new order which is to take its place has not been thoroughly thought out. Nothing of the kind was done or is ever done in the army. The purchase system was swept away, but no precautions were taken to prevent its worst evils surviving under the new regulations. The result was that the corps of officers improved but little in military value from 1870 to 1900. The young officers who joined were certainly better educated, but for some reason those selected for advancement were actually inferior in character and military skill to the generals of the mid-Victorian days, in spite of selection and the Staff College and all the costly improvements introduced into the military machine.

Few British armies were ever handled with less apparent skill and determination than the expeditionary corps sent to South Africa in 1899. There were many reasons for its failure, but among them undoubtedly was the poor quality of the officers. Lacking in scientific education as they were, the junior officers of the purchase period were not lacking in the special characteristics of good leaders, and they had most valuable assistants in their non-commissioned officers. Selection to the higher ranks would seem to have been more successful, judging by the events of the Peninsular War, the Crimea, and the Mutiny, compared with Colenso, Magersfontein, and Poplar Grove. There was actually more certainty and confidence in the officer corps. His so-called pay was only low interest on his money, but he was sure of it. He was also sure of his capital on retirement. If he went to India in exchange he usually received a substantial sum, so that poor men could often remain in the army by judicious exchanging. The rate of living in most regiments was far

less extravagant before 1872 than after. After 1872, in order to counteract what was supposed to be the democratic and professional tendencies of the Liberal reform, regiments, with the tacit connivance of the War Office, gradually raised their rate of living. The regiments in which life was most expensive had the quickest promotion, so that the tedious and critical time of an officer's career could be most quickly and agreeably got through in the so-called crack corps, whence a flying start was obtained in the race for well-paid appointments all over the world in the higher grades. Since the public schools were not equipped to teach the subjects required in the army, and since a smattering of classics was not deemed enough education for our budding Wellingtons, their luckless parents had to send them for a varying number of years to cramming establishments, which directly and indirectly cost much more than the purchase of first commissions. The shame of the defeats in South Africa has unquestionably forced a reform of many abuses, and, among other measures, steps have really been taken to cut down the cost of living and to discourage senseless extravagance. These efforts have only partly succeeded. They have been fitfully and partially applied, and not always very judiciously. In some regiments, for example, the cost of living is reasonable, but the messes are so meagre and unsatisfactory that grave discontent is the result. Officers should live reasonably well, and at cheap rates. Then the fact that a large garrison is maintained in South Africa has driven many a youth from the service, for the cost of life in that colony, even with the extra pay, is very high. The so-called crack corps still maintain their high rate of living, and, by various devices more or less lawless, and often disgraceful, continue to exclude young men who show a disposition to become professional officers. These same regiments also continue to fill the best appointments at the War Office and elsewhere, out of all proportion to the merit of their representatives.

In other ways money continues to be a factor of importance in the scramble for promotion. The system of secret reporting which prevails in the army, and which is officially based even more on an officer's social qualities and popularity than on his skill as a leader or instructor, enables and even encourages superior officers to push the fortunes of the juniors whose money enables them to move in fashionable society. The possession of a motor is nowadays of more use to a young officer with discreet manner and insinuating address than the reputed eagle glance of Napoleon. It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that favoritism shall altogether "cease," or to hope that money will cease to help a young man in the military profession; but every precaution should be taken to ensure that poverty is not too heavy a handicap, whereas exactly the opposite course is followed by the War Office. "Thank God, our officers are as poor as church rats," writes Von der Goltz in his famous book "The Nation in Arms," and no one will dispute that the Prussian is the most strictly professional officer corps in Europe, nor will anyone deny that to a prudent extent it preserves its aristocratic traditions. A lieutenant with a private income of £200 a year can serve in the Kaiser's Life Guards, and the majority of German officers have little or no private income at all. In the British army £200 a year would be a proper allowance for a prudent parent to give his son in the most economical regiment in the service, and that would be insufficient to marry on. Some day, when the safety of these islands may depend on the skill and character of our officers, we shall realize that military spirit and knowledge are of more importance than the demure mediocrity and faultless attire which count for so much in the eyes of the present rulers of the army, and which, curiously enough, are the hall-mark of a certain class of officer, the majority of whom belong to the "crack corps." If these men could fight better than their comrades there would be no serious objection to the preference they enjoy, but a long list of disasters brought about by their incompetence and ineptitude for war prove the contrary.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The pedigree of the new King of the Belgians, from the point of view of the court genealogist, is anything but orthodox. His mother, the Countess of Flanders, is a princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, whose mother was Josephine, Princess of Baden, the daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie de Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine's first husband, who became a member of the Imperial family only because Napoleon adopted him as a member. The Countess of Flanders' father's paternal grandmother was Marie Antoinette Murat, another of Napoleon's proteges. While, again, the consort of the Prince of Hohenzollern of the preceding generation, the Countess of Flanders' great-grandmother, was a princess of Salm-Syburg, a scion of the house of the former emperors of Austria. No king in Europe of such ancient lineage on the male side, with the exception of his uncle, King Charles of Roumania, who shares this genealogy with him, can show such a great percentage of non-royal blood in his ancestry as the King of the Belgians.

One sarcastic college lecturer has got his deserts. A frequently inattentive member of his class appeared to be drawing in his notebook—perhaps a caricature of the instructor.

The lecturer paused and asked impressively "Do you think that scribbling you are doing there is important?"

"I don't know, sir, I'm sure," responded the youth. "I was taking down what you were saying."—Exchange.

Modern Care of the Incurably Insane.

It is very much to be questioned if any considerable proportion of the people of British Columbia realize the magnitude of the humanitarian project that is now in development at the delightful spot where the Coquitlam river joins the mighty Fraser, which in years to come will be known as the site of the Coquitlam Retreat—an institution in which, through the extra-progressive policy of Canada's western-most province, the very latest methods approved by medical science will be applied to the permanent cure of mental maladies, amid surroundings that will be "the last word" in architecture and equipment for the care of those sufferers who must contend with the sincerest sympathy of all citizens of average sensibility. The medical profession is perhaps the most reticent of any in the world as to its own good deeds; and in no branch of the profession is there displayed a stronger inclination to hide its light under a bushel than when that light illumines the dark chapter of suffering of which the treatment of diseases of the mind is both the text and the mainspring. British Columbia has during many years past maintained at New Westminster a hospital for the insane which has unostentatiously performed a true work of Christian charity, and so effectively and scientifically that the Dominion government has sought and for years availed itself of the opportunity of having Dominion patients from the Yukon district as well as those of British Columbia, treated under a special agreement with the federal authority. The New Westminster institution has answered well the purposes of its establishment and maintenance; yet since it was established the knowledge and the facilities of science have advanced, so that some years ago the policy was adopted by the government of improving facilities for treatment so as to immeasurably enhance the opportunities of cure, while relieving the mentally afflicted of many of the irritating conditions that in past times have made the very word asylum a synonym for all mysterious horrors, and which, in the opinion of modern science have often gone far towards intensifying and augmenting the very conditions for which a cure is sought. Already the fruits of this enlightened policy are well displayed at New Westminster, where such atrocities as the straight jacket and the padded cell have long since been consigned to the limbo that serves as store-house for mediaeval tortures quite out of accord with the genius of twentieth century science and civilization. Insanity, after all, is largely a condition of over-vrought nerves and emotions, and nothing could be more nicely calculated to stimulate the very essence of emotion than those barbaric and brutal agencies that in a cruder age were the inseparable adjuncts of asylum treatment. Fresh air, abundant occupation, rational and wholesome amusement, the minimization of apparent restraint; these are conditions which common sense approves as those under which the weakened mind may naturally be expected to recover balance. And the weakened mind may naturally be methods which, in British Columbia's coming institution for the treatment of mental maladies will be conspicuous.

The Coquitlam Retreat is an appropriate name for such an institution as will arise at Coquitlam as a monument to the modernity of British Columbia's treatment of a mind diseased. It had been suggested, and the suggestion was most favorably regarded by the government, to give to the new sanatorium the name of the well-loved dean of the profession in Western Canada, Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken, M. D. The venerable doctor's native modesty, however, prevented the consummation of this graceful intention. "I have a mountain named for me already," he laughingly intimated to Hon. Dr. Young, "and that is enough for me to carry as an ante-mortem monument."

Development of Asylum.

The history of the hospital at New Westminster, which under Dr. Doherty has attained wide recognition as an admirably conducted institution, dates back to 1872 or thereabouts; while latterly there has been conducted at Vernon a second and smaller sanatorium, the ultra-modern system being constantly and conscientiously followed, aiming at classification and segregation, the patients being divided for scientific care according to the special nature of their respective afflictions. This system, as proven by far the best results, will naturally be followed and enlarged in the operation of the Coquitlam Retreat, the construction

recognition of the most modern requirements in such matters.

The view from the site of the Retreat, with the winding Coquitlam river glimpsed at intervals in mid-distance, and the mighty Fraser beyond, is—since the site has been partially cleared by the labor of patients, one of the most beautiful in all the Fraser valley. The ground rises in terraces from the river level, the public road and the metals of the Canadian Pacific, the railroad and the highway being at the foot of the cliffs, and quite concealed from the building level, sixty feet above. Coquitlam lake lies back of and beyond the acquired property, assuring an abundant supply of water of the purest quality for all domestic purposes, while the mains of the New Westminster City system (the supply point being Coquitlam lake) pass the grounds, providing convenient distribution and, by the excellent gravitation pressure, ample fire protection. Two other small lakes close at hand and well elevated above the level of the farm have also been reserved for the use of the institution, the water from which is intended to have conveyed, by gravitation, for the use of the garden and laundry. In its location, apart from and yet conveniently contiguous to the chief population centres of the province, outlook, water supply, and other conditions, which must be carefully considered preliminarily, the site selected may fairly be rated almost ideal for all the purposes in view.

The General Plan

There is no thought or intention of erecting or establishing the entire institution, as it will be when completed, at the present time. Construction and equipment will be distributed over years and periods, keeping pace with the demands of patients and growth of provincial population. But this will not mean a heterogeneous collection of nondescript buildings in the final result, but rather the perfection of a well planned and symmetrically balanced group, each individual factor in which is required to perfect and round out the whole. All will be in the corridor pavilion plan, building being added to building as required, construction of one of the chronic wards (as it will be eventually) first proceeding. Ultimately there will be chronic wards for both male and female patients, acute wards, epileptic wards, together with the necessary administrative buildings, sick and infirm buildings, shops, laundries, attendants' residences, etc., the general building plan dividing the groups into duplicate arrangements for males and females, on either side of the official quarters of the institution management. In other words, all departments are to be inter-communicating, and all in duplicate (respectively for male and female patients), administration and staff quarters occupying the central or dividing portion, and there being not less than 100 feet between all blocks or buildings.

In architecture, construction, and equipment, the English county plan has

connection; while Hon. Dr. Young, during his stay in the East also went carefully into the matter, and spent some considerable time in consultation with Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, the superintendent of asylum work for the sister province of Ontario, who at that time had just returned from Germany, where he had been sent (as well as to other European countries) to look into the foremost systems preliminarily in connection with Toronto's new hospital. British Columbia was fortunate in obtaining Dr. Clarke's expert advice, based upon careful study under especially favorable opportunities for observation, as well as his well-studied report presented upon his return. When the rough plans for the British Columbia's buildings at Coquitlam were drawn, they thus embodied the latest thoughts in such matters, suggested by Dr. Clarke's investigations and report. Next they were sent to the state architect for asylums for New York, the famous adjudicator, Franklin B. Ware, and afterwards to three other eminent alienists, Dr. Russell, Dr. Friezel, and Dr. Clarke, of Toronto. The ultimately approved designs, upon which construction will proceed from henceforward, chapter by chapter as conditions justify, may therefore be regarded as in the opinion of America's foremost authorities "the last word" in hospital architecture, as applied to the modern treatment of the insane.

Classification, and the removal of all external evidences of restraint, soothing the mind and removing obvious causes of dangerous irritation, are

when the last annual report was compiled by Dr. Doherty a total of eighty acres of bench land had been cleared and made ready for utilization in cases of human science and skill to look for a re-establishment of mental fitness in cases of organic breakdown.

Rational Treatment.

Open air, too, has to a large extent replaced the use of drugs in treatment of mental maladies; the patients under unostentatious supervision are allowed to work in the open as much as their respective physical conditions justify. And this goes far towards cure. It also has a very practical aspect, reducing the cost of maintenance of the hospital appreciably. During some time past the labor of patients has thus been utilized at the Colony Farm at Coquitlam in the clearing of land, so that

leave the Retreat grounds proper unobscured and entire, thus meaning a slight diversion of the Dewdney trunk road, to a route parallel with the Canadian Pacific tracks, lying at the base of the cliff and terraces, and therefore out of view from the hospital site. This slight diversion, while straightening out and shortening the public highway, proves a convenience for the hospital, as it reclaims for lawn and terrace purposes several acres of beautiful sloping land.

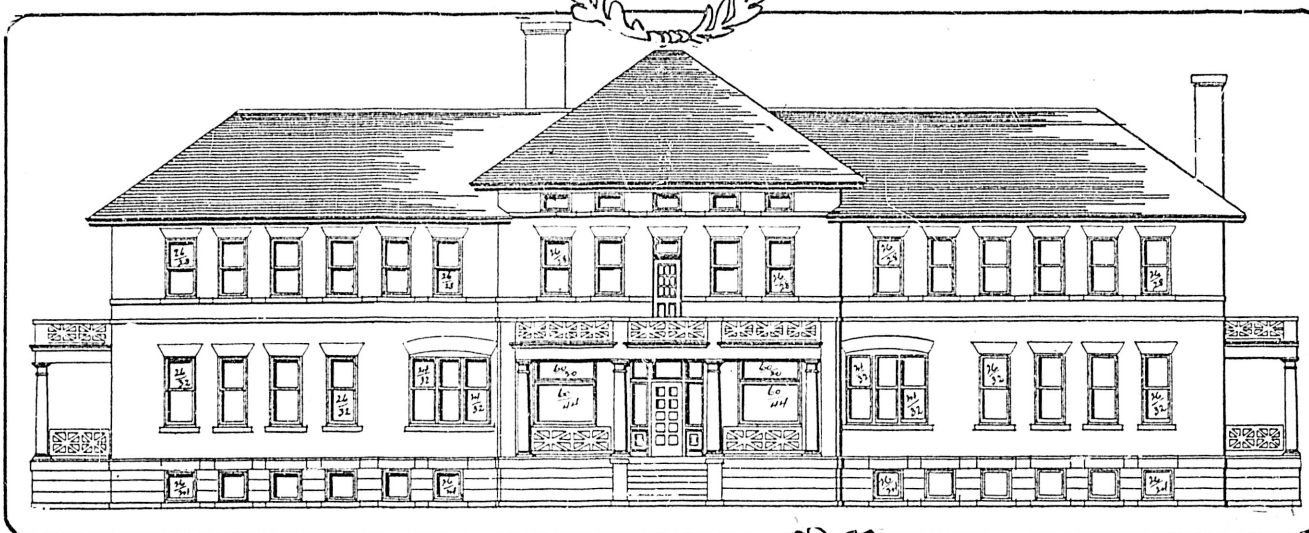
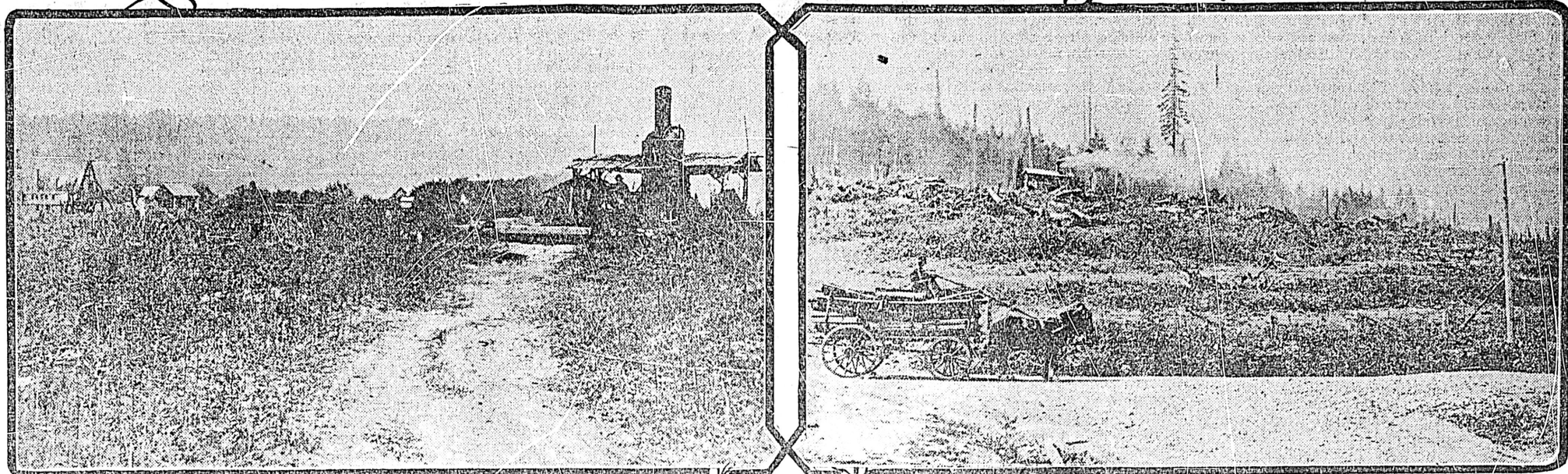
Superintendent's Report.

It is interesting, in speaking of the aspect and character of the general plans for the new institution on the Coquitlam's bank, to note what Dr. Doherty says generally on this subject in his last report, contained in the return presented by the Provincial Sec-

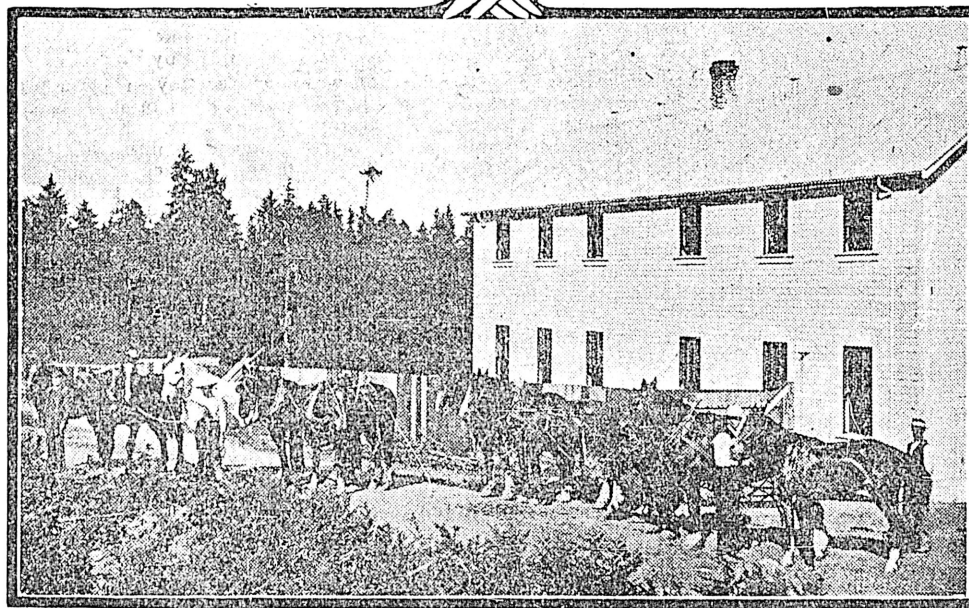
retary at the last session of the legislature. "Without doubt," the doctor writes, "the most important and at the same time the most progressive step ever taken by the government of British Columbia, having for its object the welfare of its insane population, is the one at present under way. Some time ago a competition was opened to the architects of the province and prizes offered for the best two schemes for a complete modern hospital for the insane. The most important condition laid down to the competitors were that all prison and custodial features were to give way, as far as possible, to wholesome and curative features, while every essential for the scientific study, classification and treatment of cases was to be afforded. Many of the leading architects of the province entered the competition, several spending much time and money in travel and study of modern hospitals on the continent and in the United States, with the result that the department of land and works has been enabled to secure plans for a new hospital which have received the highest commendation from psychiatrists in Eastern Canada and also from the Lunacy Commission of New York state. Only a careful study of the plan accepted by the government will enable one to appreciate the tremendous grasp of detail which the architect must have had of his subject. Here every provision is made for the reception, examination, classification and subsequent treatment and care of the insane. The plans of the individual buildings, which are well worth close inspection, are shown in this report.

1. Administration Building.—This is conceded by the New York State architect to be a very fine and complete arrangement. The offices show space for the medical and clerical staffs and a most convenient arrangement of examination, record, and conference rooms, while general reception rooms are shown for the public. The service department, including kitchen, dining-room, scullery, steward's offices, and store rooms, is a model arrangement, and one which might well be adopted as a standard.

2. The acute building, or, in other words, the reception hospital, or psychopathic wards, as shown in the plans easily stamp these buildings the most modern in Canada. Reception hospitals or psychopathic wards, in connection with the general hospitals for the insane, have so many arguments in their favor that a new institution would hardly be considered modern without them. Properly constructed, equipped and staffed, such buildings afford the very greatest facility for the study and proper classification of new patients, as well as for their most efficient treatment. Throughout the hospital idea prevails, and the patient, if not utterly confused, will not associate the situation with the popular conception of an insane asylum, with keepers, locks and bars. Hydrotherapy, medical treatment, dietetic management, massage, and good nursing all seem to



DESIGN FOR FARM COTTAGE



CHRONIC BUILDING — FRONT ELEVATION

and utilization of which will be a matter of growth, as the development of the country and expansion of population justify and necessitate, and at the confluence of the Coquitlam with the Fraser, at a point about five miles above New Westminster City, and extending for some little distance up the Coquitlam, to the extent of approximately one thousand acres, was in 1905 acquired by the government for ultimate utilization in connection with the Coquitlam Retreat, an institution whose future fame is very close to the heart of Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary, in whose department the administration of such matters falls, and who, as himself an experienced practitioner is especially fitted to lay the foundations of a great humanitarian institution that in years to come will reflect British Columbia's

been largely adopted, England being at the present time foremost among the nations in such hospital architecture, closely followed by Germany; while German methods of treatment command the special admiration and commendation of the authorities. Two years or more investigation began as to the very best designs and most successful methods of treatment to be evolved out of the practical experience of the scientific world, it being determined that British Columbia's new hospital for the mind diseased should represent the ultimate achievement in this connection on the American continent. Eastern, German and Canadian institutions and their practice were first under observation, Dr. Doherty, the medical superintendent at New Westminster making a tour of the United States hospitals in this special

primarily aimed at. There are no such things today as straight-jackets and padded cells in hospital architecture, refractory patients being in charge instead of trained attendants, experienced in their very special care, and capable of looking after them efficiently. Amusement has its recognized large value in the general plan. Lawn tennis is a favorite and beneficial diversion of the summer. Concerts by the patients' band, informal little dances, all serve to brighten existence and thus foster lost mental poise and health. The result is that the percentage of cures has magnificently increased. In the years gone by insanity was generally regarded as incurable; there was a stigma attached to its appearance in a family; it shared with consumption undervalued conviction as incurable. To-

day it is as fully conceded that both tuberculosis and insanity may be cured by intelligent treatment, this comment of course excluding strictly functional cases. It would be expecting too much of human science and skill to look for a re-establishment of mental fitness in cases of organic breakdown.

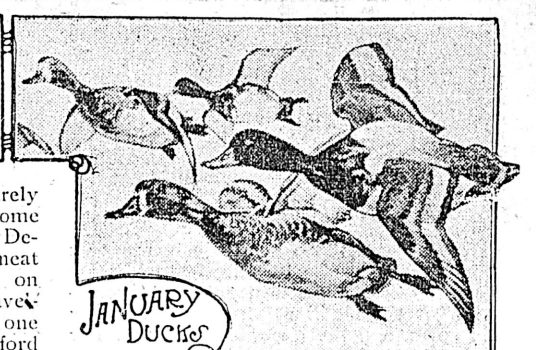
when the last annual report was compiled by Dr. Doherty a total of eighty acres of bench land had been cleared and made ready for utilization in cases of human science and skill to look for a re-establishment of mental fitness in cases of organic breakdown.

leave the Retreat grounds proper unobscured and entire, thus meaning a slight diversion of the Dewdney trunk road, to a route parallel with the Canadian Pacific tracks, lying at the base of the cliff and terraces, and therefore out of view from the hospital site. This slight diversion, while straightening out and shortening the public highway, proves a convenience for the hospital, as it reclaims for lawn and terrace purposes several acres of beautiful sloping land.

3. Sick and infirm building.—Here also the hospital idea has been carried out, and a complete and convenient arrangement shown. 4. Epileptic building.—A very fine epileptic building is shown, and every facility afforded for the comfort and safe handling of these unfortunate. 5. The chronic buildings.—The plans and arrangements of these wards are most carefully studied. The noisy and disturbed patients can here be segregated effectively, and every means is afforded to lessen disturbance of all kinds. For instance, the dormitory arrangements are such that one night man has one hundred patients continuously under observation. Good

(Continued on Page 12)

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



SPORT OR SLAUGHTER.

(Richard L. Pocock).

Many a time, and oft has the question been raised, what is the correct definition of sport, and it is a question which it is extremely difficult to answer satisfactorily. It is a term which has been used and abused in such a variety of ways, that it has come to have different shades of meaning, according to the individual ideas of those who use it. One man comes along and tells us of what he considers a magnificent bag which he has made, and proceeds to dilate on the magnificent sport he enjoyed, when up comes another and calls him a game-hog. Our ancestors enjoyed rare sport, as they would call it, witnessing bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and kindred "sports." Were they to come to life again and carry on their sport in the good old way, as of yore, they would speedily find themselves in a police court on a charge of cruelty to animals.

Thousands of men and some women paid large sums for admission to witness a championship prize-fight, and called it good sport. Other thousands would consider themselves degraded by doing such a thing, and would call the others' sport brutal and demoralizing. From which it would appear that sport is a word for which we can give no hard and fast definition for general use, but that, though every one who uses it knows what he intends

allowing the wanton destruction of these birds to go on to afford sport to those, whose conception of the meaning of the word is so low as to make it cover the shooting merely for the sake of killing of what they never think of being able to use. How many of the ducks which feed at the mouth of the main sewer at the foot of Cook street would these gunners who "pot" them every Sunday care to eat? Or who would consider they were paying a compliment by sending a friend a bunch of Siwash ducks as at present. They and the sea-gulls help to enhance the natural beauty of our shores, they add life to the picture and are good to see—alive. They do no harm and possibly some good. Is a man a sportsman who shoots them and throws their dead bodies on the beach or back into the water? Should not the word sport have grown to have a higher significance than this in this age, and should not all sportsmen of refinement do their best by example and precept to discourage and bring into contempt such wanton waste of wild life for the passing amusement of the thoughtless to give them no harder name?

THE BLACK-TAILED DEER OF VANCOUVER.

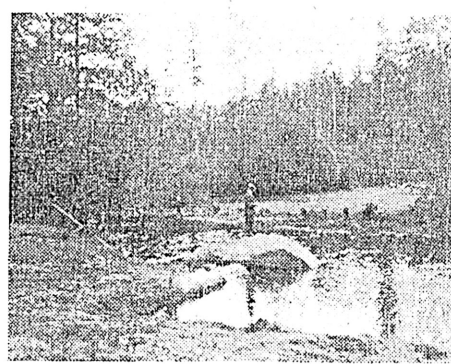
Under the above heading D. D. has treated the readers of the London Field to the following delightfully interesting and amusing account of sport in the districts adjacent to Victoria in the early days—so early that there was then no close season for blacktail. The blue grouse seem to have been mighty fat in those days, though even then sportsmen apparently got "skunked" occasionally.

"Still-hunting" has been called the most scientific of all sports pertaining to the chase. It is the American mode of deer stalking throughout their dense mountain forests, their broad tablelands, and oak-grown parks or plains. The art of tracking and scouting reaches a high standard of perfection over such varied country, a level seldom, if ever, attained on our own restricted deer forests even in snowtime. To men born and reared amongst the odors of the forest it implies their form of daily training from boyhood up. The laws of the jungle are as necessary to backwoods-men as their daily bread, the provision of which mainly depends on their acute cunning, good marksmanship, and deep knowledge of woodcraft in all its fascinating branches. Often single-handed for days together in the gloomy forest, miles away from civilization, the sport of hunting these shy deer over mountain and swamp, through forest, gulch, or glade, promotes a rare state of health and condition, backed perforce by a cool head, quick action, and self-reliance, all welded together by lifelong lessons in the lore of woodcraft.

Vancouver Island, 280 miles long, fifty to sixty-five miles in breadth, is one vast stretch of pine and cedar forest, mountain lakes, willow and alder swamp, beloved by blacktail, willow grouse, and wildfowl, intersected by

out all our colonies in the great northwest. Gun, rod, and rifle add variety to the kettle as occasion provides. A modest camp outfit and a few tinned stores can be easily packed on a horse, on one's own back, or, better still, in a canoe, and no tenderfoot unable to win his living from the wild should neglect them. Short commons and empty stomachs put a stop to all sport; blank days resulting from bad luck, foul weather, or want of savoirfaire have always to be catered for.

Up-country trips in Vancouver seldom took me more than four days out of reach of



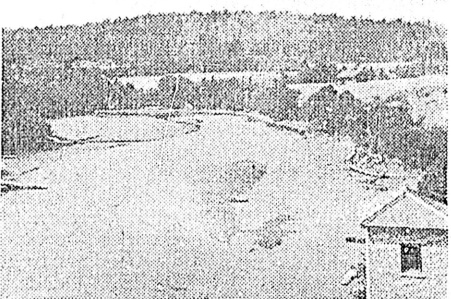
A Colwood Trout Stream

supplies, and during nine years of Pacific cruising I devoted much spare time to still-hunting with a single companion. Thanks to good leadership, a quickly acquired knowledge of the country, and plenty of hard work, we never once returned to our base empty handed. Our expeditions, always from the coastline, covered the country from Sooke Inlet to Saanich; from Comox, Cowichan, Drew Harbor, Qualicum River, Horn Lake and Alberni, Oyster Bay, Albert Bay, to Beaver Harbor and Fort Rupert; also on Admiralty, Denman, Lasqueti, and Deer Islands; besides numerous odd excursions on the mainland from Fraser River to Metlakatla, close to Alaska.

The best sport we obtained from Esquimalt, round the familiar hunting grounds of Green Mountain, Lone Tree Hill, Colwood, Goldstream, the Happy Valley, and Metchosin, all within an easy day's reach in a buckboard from Esquimalt itself, or some part of its lovely land-locked harbor. Extended cultivation, the island railway facilities, and better roads have, with an increasing population, partially cleared the primeval forest and driven the blacktail, like the Redskin, further west—perhaps, like that wily savage, also to suffer extinction in the relentless course of time. The canoe loaded up overnight, we always got under way by daylight, paddling up to the head of the harbor and disembarking at Parson's Bridge, near the mouth of the Millstream; thence on foot to Pike or Prospect Leases, or by buckboard to seek the shelter of some lonely shanty. Roads were scarce ten miles in, so we packed our kit along the narrow woodland trails leading "through interminable forest, over river, hill, and hollow," as the son of Hiawatha so poetically describes the health-giving hunting grounds of this captivating island. A lean-to of hemlock boughs, a bed of cedar branches, soft and sweet scented; a fire of dry fir cones and bark, the savory smoke stealing in blue wreaths up to the matted pine-tops; a dish of trout from the lake or a frying-pan steak mellowed with sliced onions, a flask of rye whisky and a quiet smoke; early to bed and early to rise.

The snort, stamp, and whistle of many a startled blacktail failed to disturb our rural slumbers in these wild, secluded spots. Curiosity is as fatal to all deer as to duck on a decoy pond. A fire by night or a pine torch at a salt lick lures many an antlered head to its destruction. Toiling for duck with a red dog—better still with a tame fox—attracts inquisitive wildfowl within gunshot. Both tricks would fail to draw either fur or feather if one whiff of human scent was wafted from the stalker to the stalked.

Out at dawn, cocoa and biscuit, then still-hunting all day on favored feeding and resting grounds, our little party often separating to work both sides of a hill or a ravine or drive a swamp. Each district possessed common points of rendezvous in case we strayed apart too long or the finding and following of deer had led us in opposite directions. Small huts erected here and there by local sportsmen were very handy in wet weather; the brotherhood of the forest made as honorary members of these storehouses, sleeping huts, and common shelters. Aided by a fawn-colored setter with blue eyes, famous for deer or grouse, also by a cross-bred bull mastiff who never forsook a



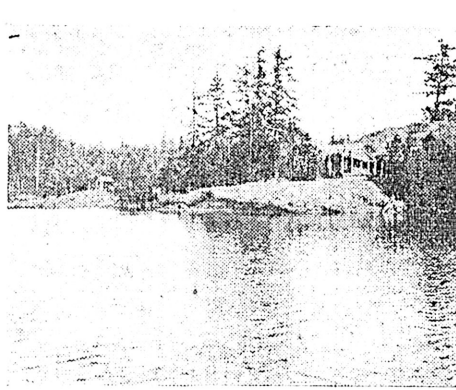
Mouth of Millstream

wounded deer until it was pulled down, rarely a day passed without exciting sport of some kind. The season lasted from August to December; bucks then shed their horns, and meat was black and poor. We shot a buck on Christmas Eve without horns near the Traveller's Rest at Colwood, another with only one horn on January 3 at Metchosin. At Langford Lake three deer were driven to water by hounds; one buck was seized on landing, and lost its horns while struggling on the ground. As no close time existed for blacktail, the damage they did to farmers' crops brought speedy retribution all the year round. The sanctuary of those vast, unlimited natural preserves proved their chief salvation, and alone saved them from gradual extinction.

All over Vancouver Island the cultivated clearings, mostly reclaimed from the rich alluvial swamps, are fenced off from the forest by snake fences of split pine. Without up-rights, these fences are stiff enough to inclose cattle, and often stand 6 feet high. A panther leapt into a corral at the Traveller's Rest, Colwood, killed all the sheep inclosed, and went out with the fattest over his back without displacing a single rail. Treed by a Scotch terrier, his skin was tanned and made into a handsome rug as a reminder of the wild sport obtainable at Colwood. Blacktail will walk right round a fence at night and always come in over its lowest rails to ransack the corn patch or clean out the potatoes, precisely as their congeners, the red deer, do on Exmoor.

After a hard day's still-hunting round Colwood we slept the night at the log hut of one "Gentleman Brown" in the Happy Valley, seven miles further in. While broaching a bottle of navy rum a white-headed nigger looked in to tell us a big buck had come in every night over his fence and clean cleared his potato patch; would we help to hunt him? Swearing strange oaths of vengeance over the loss of his crop by this apparently well-known wary buck, our bottle soon disappeared, likewise a prick of ship's tobacco. Plans were soon made; we were to post ourselves behind two friendly stumps that night, any time after ten p.m., and so obtain a close shot by moonlight. We were welcome to the doe as well as the yearling calf if we could shoot them, and save the potatoes. Sundown then; it was no earthly use lying out until the moon was well as the yearling calf if we could shoot them, surrounding forest. We fired our steak, and lay out in the straw barn, hoping the rain would clear off, but it did not. Snowball had lit out at supper time.

Soon after ten p.m., we crept through the soaking swamp, in pouring rain, and after several severe falls over stumps in the forest, arrived at our hiding place in Snowball's garden. The drifting rain showed the wind in the right quarter, but the phantom buck was long in coming. Without waterproofs, we were wet to the skin; anxiety to secure a 12-pointer kept us rooted to our dripping tree stumps till 1 a.m. Nothing was heard or seen, and we floundered back across the swamp and through the shad-



Prospect Lake of Today

dowy trails, to find our second rum bottle empty, Gentleman Brown in his bunk, and almost insensible.

By daylight the weather cleared, and we started out to find Snowball, but his stable was open, horse and buckboard both gone. He had proffered help in case he heard shots in the garden, and his dog was to work with our host's Gordon setters driving deer next day; we could in no way account for his extraordinary disappearance. With Gentleman Brown horsed for combat and Snowball non est, we hunted alone all day; found and moved a doe with her calf at heel in the swamp handy to the garden, but no signs, scent, or tracks of the Happy Valley buck were after. We spent hours drawing his favorite haunts without success. A few willow grouse crept by the setters, a marten, and a coon made up the mixed bag, and by sundown we worked back to the shanty, minus horns and without venison.

Gentleman Brown had recovered sufficiently to tell us an amusing story. Rather than see the big buck shot by passing strangers, old Snowball had regretted his proffered advice and hurried back to lay traps for it himself. Sharpening some stout stakes to take the deer on the drop, he let them into the ground at an angle of 45 degrees towards the fence exactly at the spot the buck always came over. The buck had come in at the usual time, soon after dark—a clear two hours before we were invited. Leaping high at the tall fence without touching a rail, he had fallen with his white chest full butt on those cruel stakes. Driven home by the dogs and thus impaled his throat

The Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month—Wildfowl shooting.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe.

January 1st the last day for shooting pheasants, grouse and quail.

was cut by Snowball as he lay kicking on the ground. The buck was in the cart halfway to the Travellers Rest, and en route to Victoria market, a clear hour before we arrived on the scene. Snowball had taken no risks.

Piloted by Gentleman Brown, we walked over and inspected the potato patch, quickly



The Goldstream of Today

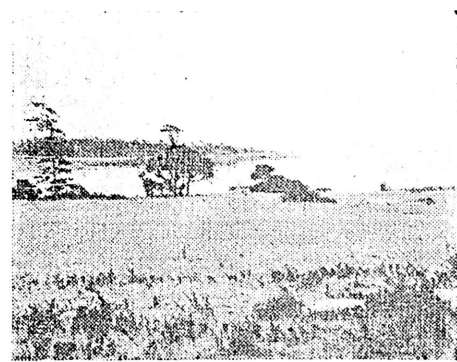
found the hidden stakes, much blood on the muddy ground, all the signs of a severe struggle, and buried in the brush close by the fresh paunch of a deer; finally, the tracks of man, horse, and wheels in and out of the inclosure. This, then, accounted for our long watch the previous night and the blank day which ensued. Retribution was to follow, however, and that swiftly.

Arriving outside, the Traveller's Rest, Snowball had hitched his wagon up and shouted for drinks to celebrate his victory. Horse, buckboard, and fat buck were left outside in the rain to look after themselves. A few passers-by pulled up and joined in the corrobory, and consumed much rye whisky at Snowball's expense. Gentleman Brown, his rum-drinking guests, and the failure of their sport, brought about by his own sagacity, afforded an amusing topic, which lasted long into the night. The long-coveted head and horns of the Happy Valley buck would fetch ten dollars at Victoria, the skin would be tanned, and there was a clean hundredweight of prime potato-fed venison to be disposed of. The old nigger was filled with hilarity and good spirits.

Meanwhile other carts had passed by in the rain of the night, unheard and unseen. The buck lay in the light of a full moon, with its white chest and stomach lit up, and had attracted quicker eyes than Snowball's. Seeing him inside drunk and sleepy, it was easy to lift the deer lightly out of his wagon and on to theirs, and so on quickly to dispose of it. Snowball's senses recovered at dawn; he rolled out of the bar to find his wagon still there, but empty. A lengthened search around the premises to discover the nocturnal jester let in no extra daylight to his fuddled brain. The landlord soon wearied of his noisy imputations, and sent him swearing on his road, to hunt in his turn for the phantom buck. The story meanwhile soon spread to the Happy Valley; it reached Gentleman Brown at the Coach and Horses, whither he had leant after absorbing a full quart of our old navy rum, and Snowball's downfall caused uproarious laughter. The spoiler had been spoiled, our midnight vigil avenged. Snowball remained hidden in the slums of the settlement, searching for his deer's meat maybe, long after the chaff had subsided; but he never traced the carcass or the crafty joker who stole it. The symmetrical antlers, easily recognizable by their age and size, filtered through to the store of a sporting naturalist in Fort Street, and were bought soon after to decorate the tiny cabin of a British man-of-war. They can still be seen with others mounted on oaken shields in Hampshire, commemorating that disastrous naval campaign and recalling the tragic, low-down fate which befell the black-tail buck of Happy Valley.

Adele Verne has a sister who promises to vie with her for the honors of her chosen art. She has given several recitals and displayed evidence of distinct talent and remarkable execution. However, there cannot be too many good musicians, and any and all additions to the ranks must be welcome.

The London censor has forbidden the production of "The Sportsman's Calendar."



A Metchosin Farm

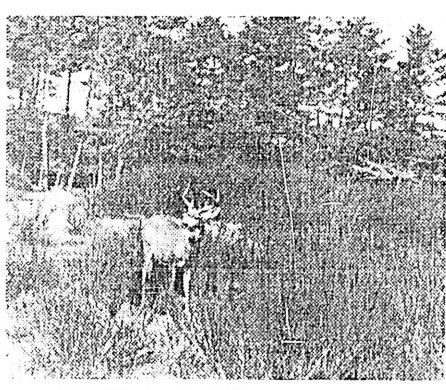
its signification to be, his application of it may be absolutely and entirely antagonistic to the true signification of the word in another man's mind; and from which it would also appear that the plane of true sport has, speaking generally, been considerably elevated since the days of our bull-baiting ancestors and the days when my Lord Tommody was bored to death, and so found sport in the suggestion of his valet: "If it please my lord, there's a man to be hanged," and so spent the night in carousal waiting to see a poor wretch launched into eternity for what would nowadays be considered a paltry offence for which to forfeit a human life.

It would seem that, as men have grown more civilized, their notion of what is sport has grown more refined. It is usually admitted that a certain amount of cruelty is inseparable from sports of the field. As the human race has passed through the successive ages succeeding savagery, when prisoners of war were tortured to death to make sport for their captors, to the present pitch of civilization, when perhaps the tendency with many of us is to be over-squeamish, so passes the born sportsman from the age of early boyhood, when it was good sport to catapult the song bird, through the stage when the chief pleasure was to kill, to the ultimate stage, which I notice is reached nowadays by so many doughty hunters, who leave their rifles in the rack when they answer the call of the wild and take the camera instead.

I think it should be possible to take it for granted that we have reached that stage when it should be a misnomer to call wanton taking of life, wild or otherwise, sport. Among the large body of those who I think, without dogmatizing, I may call the best sportsmen, there has long been an unwritten law against killing what cannot afterwards be used for human food, except of course noxious and dangerous animals and vermin.

Every year sees the migration to this coast of countless thousands of waterfowl, and the sport of duck shooting is one which is indulged in and enjoyed, and to my mind at least rightfully so, by large numbers of sportsmen. There are many varieties of these ducks and some are good to shoot and also good to eat, and others are easier to shoot, but, alas, much more difficult to eat. The kind of wild ducks—the mallard—is sometimes a useless bird on the table, when he has been able to feed on the rotting dog-salmon, which for a season defile our river banks and tide-flats. There are others, however, which never offend in this way, well-known to shooters, but probably the commonest and the easiest to shoot of the salt-water ducks which come here are the scoters of various species classed colloquially under the common name of "Siwash ducks." I have eaten Siwash ducks, when I was very hungry and there was nothing else, but I am honestly of the opinion that they do not make a dish which any white man would enjoy unless he were, as I was, very hungry indeed, and the latter otherwise empty. I am also honestly of the opinion that a very small proportion of these ducks killed are used in any way.

Therefore I make bold to ask is it sport to shoot them, or is it slaughter? And, if it is not anything but slaughter, are we justified in



The Blacktail of Vancouver Island

well-stocked salmon rivers, swift-running trout streams, and deep-cut estuaries of salt water. Except at its southern and eastern end, the hand of the destroyer has so far done little to obliterate this sporting paradise. Railways and lumber mills, salmon canneries, and sheep ranches follow each other in increasing progression; but deer, panther, and black bear still remain. A herd of wapiti still exists in the north, migrating according to season; beavers, racoons, otters, marten, mink, and squirrel still rejoice in the life-giving woodlands and streams. Gamebirds are represented by blue grouse and willow, the former up to 1½ lb. in weight (similar to our blackgame), the latter pheasant, and California quail. All manner of wildfowl (I have myself shot ten different varieties in one day at Colwood Lagoon) add their varied charm to the pleasures of a mixed bag anywhere from Fort Rupert in the far north to Esquimalt.

Vancouver Island without the presence of its ferocious nature to enliven those still, silent forests would be devoid of what at present constitutes its greatest charm. The exhilarating sport of still-hunting can still be enjoyed by all, camping out for choice on the banks of a rippling trout stream or by the shores of some lonely tarn or mirrored lake, and it is by far the most effective method of securing blacktail. A packhorse may be used on the trail, or the local Siwash and his "hyas kloosh canim" offer a ready means of transport in this rugged, roadless country. The less impedimenta the better goes without saying; beams, bacon, flour, sugar, and tea form the working commissariat of prospecting miners, through-



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

OUR OWN SALVATION

Heaven helps those who help themselves; but how many people look to themselves for assistance out of their difficulties? "Circumstances" is the fetish to which all humanity bows down, and the queer thing is that few seem to realize that their circumstances are the result of their own doings, just as their lives are the expression of themselves. The old precepts are continually enforcing this truth.

As you have made your bed, so you must lie on it; a rolling stone gathers no moss, and so on ad infinitum—a procession of adages, all confirming the one immutable law of cause and effect. But we never apply it to ourselves. We are governed by a vague belief in an unknown fate which distributes blessings and failures and success, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, according to a chaotic, confusing and general inexplicable plan of its own. But when we are groaning beneath our burdens and railing at luck and the uneven distribution of happiness, and making a great do about our energy and abilities, which are so hardly rewarded, we are still possessed with the belief that fate is most undoubtedly captain of us, and we have no resources but to muddle along in the compassless, confused old fashion, hoping that some day "things will—somehow—take a turn," and we shall be—somehow—better off. It never occurs to us that the muddle and mess, into which our affairs have got, is a plain indication that there is something wrong in ourselves—in the state of our minds—and that if we would turn round and examine our qualities we should find we were in need of a thorough spring cleaning, and that all the trouble we were getting into were but a manifestation of our own characters.

Let me try and show you, now, how we do reflect our natures in our immediate environments.

Has it ever occurred to you that we are all expressing our qualities in every tiny thing we do? Enter any person's home, and you are struck with the "indefinable sense of that person's moral and mental atmosphere." Go into that smart little woman's flat; the drawing room is chintz-covered and silk-cushioned, there is an excess of photographs and silver, and flowers abound in masses; there is a Chipendale desk with a brass writing set, but the pen is inkstained, the appointments meagre, and the drawers disclose a litter of half sheets of writing paper, old letters, circulars, out-of-date tickets, everything that is useless; no orderly array of paper, postcards, envelopes and stamps; and certainly if you sat down to write a letter something essential would be missing.

You could be quite certain that there will be "corners" in that flat where rubbish and discarded clothes and door handles, and broken toilet ware and ornaments collect in higgledy-piggledy confusion as by a natural law.

Extravagance, redundancy and a "cumbering of the ground" in the shape of countless photographs and knick-knacks have an inevitable corollary in the shape of an accumulation of unsavory rubbish in the unseen corners of the home.

Now look at that woman's condition of mind. We shall be pretty sure to find it in an untidy, selfish, sensuous condition, with a possibly attractive outer display of caressing amiability, but with recesses into which we do not care to look, so ugly are they. She will, moreover, be limited by a belief in personality; will spend much time in discussing people, and imagine the purpose of life in the pursuit of emotions. She will almost certainly smoke, and if she does not, will be strongly scented—probably she will combine the two characteristics. She is not fresh of mind, and therefore drags a seeming veil before her deficiencies, seeking to hide them through cultivation of sensuous qualities in herself and those who come within her orbit.

We turn with infinite relief to another type of woman: the one whose flat is sternly neat. Her writing desk is well stocked, her dressing table drawers contain no be-ribboned, lace-trimmed contents, but fine linen in perfect repair. Her work basket is always equipped with scissors, her dressing case has no spirit lamp, perhaps no curling tongs, nor bottles of lotion and pots of ointment; but it is certain to contain all that she needs—just that and no more.

Such a woman is not eternally complaining of her bills; she pays her way without fuss nor undue struggle. She does not lament her inability to go to this, or that, or subscribe to that, or this. The first woman never has a penny to spare for any public work or responsibility; she is always engaged in the fight to get enough money to meet her own expenses, and however much she makes, she never has a margin, and rarely has enough. Her finances are as cumbered as her home.

But how amazed she of the untidy mind would be if it were suggested to her that she should turn round and clear out her own mind, and that the difficulties and vexations of her lot would clear off together with the mass of personal redundancies she had collected; that automatically her home would begin to be tidier, cleaner, better equipped; that she would wake up out of the disorder and selfishness and inconvenience and self-indulgence, as out of a distressing dream!

sympathy, we may be quite sure the lack is within ourselves.

We are not loving enough. Let us set to work and love, and then love will surely come back to us.

If we grumble about a lack of time, be sure the lack arises from a state of undue hurry in our minds. Get calm, and we find there is plenty of time for all we want to do.

We moan about the fate that removes us from people, and places, and will not open our eyes to the fact that we may have been removed so that better opportunities for our happiness and development may be given to us. But we spend so much time pitying ourselves, and thinking of our grievances, that we live in a dream of discontent, refusing to take what is offered. Heaven helps them who help themselves. The sooner we realize that our salvation lies within ourselves, the quicker we shall attain it.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

I do not know that this article will appeal to more than a certain number of my readers; but on the other hand, I am quite sure that that number is a large one!

And when it is a question of writing articles which I hope will be useful, it is impossible to be useful every week to all my readers at once, is it not?

I apologize to those I bore—I apologize, today, to those who are well off and have maids, and—perhaps—no desire to make their clothes wear longer than their appointed time!

There is a large percentage of women who like their clothes shabby, I think; otherwise why do they let them become so at once, simply for the want of a little proper handling? It is that, more than actual care, that makes clothes live to be hale and hearty centenarians in their own line of life.

Now, I do not want to beseech anyone to preserve the contents of her wardrobe simply for the sake of disposing of it in good order when she has done with it!

But it is idle nowadays to blink the truth—and why blink it when, thank goodness, shame of being honestly poor has quite gone out of fashion, and if women work to make their own dress allowance, they are proud of the fact—that most women "on an allowance" either sell their done-with attire, or exchange it with a friend, or give it to somebody poorer.

(As I say, this is not an article for women with maids, because it is the maid's place to look after clothes, and to receive them in the end, which reminds me of the early "Du Maurier": "Yes, madame, but as the dress is to be mine some day, I thought I ought to have a say in the matter.")

Well, if one wants a good price, if one wants to effect a good exchange, if one really wishes to please with a selection of wearable garments, not a bundle only fit for a rummage sale, it is well to be careful, is it not?

And, apart from clothes-wearing for posterity, as it were, is there not great satisfaction in making things look well to the end?

It is one of the most stringent rules for good dressing to be laid down for the woman of small means!

We all know most of the rules, but do we all adhere to them? There is one about cleaning, you know, to have your things cleaned before they are thoroughly dirty.

However good your firm, it is hardly fair to expect them to return your goods with their pristine freshness of surface, if you did not send them until they were, in nursery parlance, as black as the ground.

And in the matter of dyeing, do not ask for impossibilities, nor expect miracles from shabby cheapness which really are not worth the cost of dyeing.

But do remember how wonderfully some changes can be effected and recollect that clever girls have evolved the prettiest blouses, and even whole gowns, especially evening ones, by sending a carefully-thought-out selection of silks, nets, ribbons, chiffons, laces, and so forth, having them all toned to the same shade, and making them up triumphantly thereafter.

I have known a collection of odd lengths of white and cream, all returned one shade of the charming and fashionable maize color, and with the addition of a length of good but faded fur bordering, which had paid a visit to the furrier's to be refreshed, made into the dearest little dancing frock.

Another example, a blouse of a particularly pretty lacey order, the sort to wear with a houseskirt of some pale cashmere or cloth, for bridge, or very quiet "home dinners," began life as a patchwork of unmatched and unmatched short bits of different tones, and when returned, all in one shade, these same hopeless scraps seemed to fit into one another, like the pieces of a puzzle.

This went excellently with the lower part of a princess gown, whose bodice had come to grief, and a little planning resulted in a most wearable typical waisted skirt (but close fitting, not in empire style) to wear with the blouse that so obligingly matched it.

The shade was almond, a cream with just a dash of grey in it, one of the most adorable "shades of white," to add a touch of color to—a hint of rose, scarlet, or black and gold, of chrysoprase, or primula mauve, for example.

To give you an "all true" instance out of my own small wardrobe, may I be permitted to quote the instance of a white cambric blouse, decorated only with tucks, that I once had dyed my beloved blue, that comes somewhere between a natter and a dirty tur-

flannel skirt (blue, green and stone colors) and a greenish-grey heather mixture suit?

I find this plan of dyeing white or light-colored summer washing shirts a good one.

Of course they must be tailor-made and strictly so, quite guiltless of lace and all fripperies.

Also pale flannel blouses when faded or washed out at all, and even the best makes of flannels forget themselves at times, can be most effectively dyed and appear as new.

I find it rather annoying (if a high compliment) when one has "managed well" in this sort of way, to have one's friends insist that all these resurrection pies are new and extravagances—that is implied.

But after all, this is a pin-prick one can manage to bear! As for taking care of one's things, we all know the rudiments; but, again, do we practice them?

At this time of the year our tailor-made clothes, and especially our big coats, suffer dreadfully from lack of space.

Either they are hung in places insufficiently sheltered from the dust and smuts, or they are piled one on the top of the other in crowded wardrobes, coming out with creases where no creases should be!

I find that in nine cases out of ten, the old-fashioned wardrobe, in which cloth and serge dresses are hung, is furnished with hooks along the back and sides, only there are none from the "ceiling," and all that space is wasted.

And, again, though one may possess "shoulders" for the coats, the poor wretched skirts are hung by two loops, and appear pleated like a kilt in a nightmare, where a plain surface is the first essential.

"Shoulders" (or should I say "hips"?) do well for skirts, too, but I think I prefer, where room can be given for them, the rounds, or rather the ovals of wood, with the ring, that is to be attached to the ceiling hook, in the centre thereof. There is still less chance of their getting out of shape with these.

There is another carelessness which I very often notice, and of which the results are deplorable—that of putting away pieces of silk, or ribbon, crepe de chine ties, belts, scarves, etc.

A girl who will roll up her veils properly, and pull out her gloves after taking them off, stuffs unfortunate neck and waist wear into a drawer "all anyhow," and where velvet ribbon and crepe de chine ties are concerned the result, as I have just said, are deplorable.

"If you want chaos you can have chaos," you know! and details of this sort will not, and cannot last for any time if they are treated in this way.

I have only one concluding "tip" to give to readers who have only small bedrooms, and a limited supply of drawers and hanging cupboards.

Never fail once a week to take down all your coats and skirts, and hang them up again (change of creases!) in another position on a fresh hook, to shake out your furs and see that they are not sitting on each others heads, to turn out your blouse drawer, and lay them in a new position.

It rests them as much as turning over in bed!

And never forget anything not "put away" for a specified time, but just "left off" for a time for you may find that it was hurriedly thrust out of sight since the last time you put it on—that pretty feathery hat, for instance, that you have not been able to wear for a fortnight on account of the wet, how uncomfortably its feather tips have been tucked away under it ever since—that ermine toque that you dared not take out in those terrible fogs of the other week—how crushed it has got because you forgot that you had left it in the box belonging to your big pose hat, which has been smothering it most unmercifully.

And then, just to conclude with, your pin-cushion. If you are, as I am, a person of open-air, keep an eye in damp weather upon your hatpins!

A really moist day, with the steam blowing in upon your dressing-table will turn the big hat pin of the moment horribly rusty, as to pin, and sometimes discolored past wearing as to head—to say nothing of those with silken or embroidered heads; they are none the better for a shower bath of damp smuts!

RELATIONS-IN-LAW

Our friends we can choose, our families are united by ties of affection and mutual interests, but what is to be said as to relations-in-law?

Is there any situation more difficult than that of a stranger being suddenly thrust into what may be an alien home? He or she is expected to be at once a member of the household, to understand the family jokes and illusions, to be affectionate to order.

There is no gradual awakening of sympathy and understanding; the new-comer has to skip all preliminaries, and be incorporated instantly into an unknown "milieu."

No wonder that such a relationship is often one of strain! It is hard, from every point of view.

Suppose the son of a house announces his engagement to a girl his family have never met.

She may be as charming as he thinks her, and they may hasten to make her acquaintance, but it is almost impossible for them to be as enthusiastic as he would wish.

He sets his goddess on a pinnacle and expects her to be worshipped, while to eyes not blinded by love she appears like many another bonnie maiden.

longs, for his sake, to make a good impression, and his anxiety that all may go well only renders things more embarrassing.

Everyone is conscious of a tension in the atmosphere.

The engagements which run most smoothly for all concerned are those in which the families on both sides know each other really intimately.

The transition from friends to lovers comes naturally to the two most important people in question, and their respective belongings have but little change to make in their relations.

There is no sudden rush into Christian names, for this stage of friendship has long been reached, and it seems the most matter of course thing in the world that the two families should be connected.

Nowadays the mother-in-law has ceased to be the terrible dowager of comic journals.

She is often as attractive as her daughter, and not very much older in appearance.

Here, again, if she is a widow, she has need to be unselfish if she wishes to rejoice in her son's marriage, for it may mean leaving her old home, and giving up her place there to a younger chateleine. There is often a difficulty as to what to call one's relations-in-law. A girl "Christian-names" her sister's husband, but are her cousins to do so, too?

Then, if her own mother is still alive, it goes against the grain to speak of her and her husband's mother in exactly the same way. One man I know has tried several solutions of this problem.

He began by calling his mother-in-law "Mary's mother," but that was too long for general use, and now he has settled down to "mater." Others try "Madre," or even "Aunt So-and-So," and it really seems time that someone invented a really good word for a relationship that is at once so close and so universal.

The French, who are very affectionate in domestic life, have much prettier expressions than we for their relations-in-law.

There is a charm about "Mon Beau-Pere" and "Ma Belle-Mere," which is altogether wanting in their English equivalents.

When a household consists entirely of girls, or when the boys come at the end of the family, a brother-in-law is sometimes very acceptable.

He can take the wife's sisters about and give them a good time, and there is a feeling of "camaraderie" between them.

"In-laws" are generally supposed to be, and very often are, interfering and troublesome, but many of them, in this twentieth century, almost err on the other side.

In their horror of being thought officious, some of them fly to the other extreme and sometimes an inexperienced young couple would be all the better for the good advice their elders withhold from them.

An English poetess has sung of the love of a mother and her daughter-in-law:

"A sweeter woman ne'er drew breath Than my son's wife, Elizabeth."

And the old Bible story of Naomi and Ruth has given us a beautiful example of the devotion which may exist between such relations.

There are few more touching passages in the Scriptures than that exquisite appeal, "Treat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

HELPMATE OR HINDRANCE?

It has been suggested that wives may be roughly divided into two classes—those who help and those who hinder. Lucky the man who draws a helpmate in the matrimonial lottery!

Lookers on, however, can see very plainly when a wife helps and when she hinders. The selfish woman who puts herself first in everything, even to the sacrifice of her husband's happiness, is a type we have all met. Suppose he is a soldier, and his regiment is ordered to India; she is "far too delicate to go out to the tropics," she declares. If he cannot contrive an exchange he must give up the service for she will not be left at home a disconsolate grass widow. Or take a man who is offered a post of importance in one of the Colonies. He knows that in the official position he would

wife refused to be exiled." Reluctantly he has to decline the appointment, the open door is shut upon him, his dreams of a brilliant future are scattered.

A vain extravagant wife is almost worse than the merely selfish. In her love of dress, and her anxiety to vie with women far richer than herself, she will make her husband live beyond his income. It is a matter of general knowledge that some of our greatest administrators have a strange dislike to married officers whether in the army or the Colonial service. They may, or may not have reason on their side; the question is too large a one to discuss as a side issue. Certainly in nine cases out of ten, however helpful a wife may be, it handicaps a young man to marry before his future is secure. A wife who can bring grist to the mill is perhaps an exception to the rule. But as a selfish, extravagant or shiftless wife can spoil her husband's chances in the same way, a brave loyal woman can be of the utmost service to him. How often does a dull uninteresting man owe all his success in life to the brains of a clever and ambitious partner! Her tact and quick feminine intuition carry him over many a shoal, her talent for entertaining brings influential friends about their home. He would never dream of taking any decisive step in his business without first talking the matters over with her at home. She spurs him on when he is tired and despondent; she manages her household so carefully; and well that the most is made of every shilling. In case of illness she will nurse him back to health and strength, the doctor knows the value of a devoted wife in a fight against disease. Should his work call him overseas, the true helpmate will make a comfortable home for her husband even under the most difficult conditions, she will be his right hand in everything, and will keep up a brave heart under the many trials of a life in the wilds—when a man falls in love he endows the object of his affection with every virtue under the sun, and imagines she will be the ideal companion for him. It is almost a pity his eyes should be blinded at such a critical moment for the choice of a wife may make or break his whole career. Considering the vital questions at stake and the light-hearted irresponsibility with which so many men rush into matrimony, it is a tribute to English womanhood, that the helpmate should be found so much of oftener than the hindrance.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords consists in its judicial capacity, of the lord chancellor of the day, four lords of appeal in ordinary, and any ordinary peer who has held high judicial office. Not fewer than three great lawyers taken from these three classes must be present when an appeal is heard. When the judicial system of England was being reorganized in the seventies, it was at first proposed to set up an ultimate court of appeal, quite detached from the House of Lords. To this the House of Lords resolutely objected, and finally, in 1876, a compromise was made to which the lords of appeal in ordinary owe their legal existence. For the act then passed made it possible for life peerages to be conferred on four legal luminaries, who must be qualified by fifteen years' practice at the bar, or two years' tenure of some other high judicial office. The lords of appeal and the bishops are the only two classes of life peers who can speak and vote. Irish representative peers are not strictly life peers, but life lords of parliament.

It is still only a convention of the House of Lords that prevents any peer from exercising his wits and his influence over the decision of these important questions of law. Till the end of the Eighteenth Century all kinds of peers shared in the judicial work of the House of Lords, but those who had not been trained to the law gradually withdrew. In 1845, the lay lords actually made an attempt to reassert their right, but the government of the day discouraged them, and since that year the absence of lay peers when the house is sitting as a court has become a "moral obligation." Nevertheless, the lay peers have a perfect legal right to sit and vote on a case, and could enforce it if they chose. In form, the hearing of an appeal is an ordinary sitting of the House. The members of the House "move" that the appeal before them be allowed or dismissed,



A Page for the Young Folks



ing the money needed to carry on the government in any way they think best nor to bring on an election against the wish of the cabinet.

THE TROUBLES OF TROTTY.

His name wasn't really Trotty, you know. His pet name was one of Trotty's many troubles, for what was the use of having a name like Algeonon Trotty? Even Uncle Duds, who never did anything that wasn't perfect in Trotty's eyes, very seldom called him by his proper name, and when he did he generally said "Al-geonon" and laughed. But then he mostly said "Trotty, old man," and that sounded a lot better than Trotty.

Trotty would have a very nice little boy if he hadn't had so many troubles. Everything was a trouble to Trotty, and if he hadn't a trouble of his own on hand, then he would trouble over the troubles of Patsy and Pickles, or Moppet and the Baba.

But Uncle Duds wasn't a "stunning uncle" for nothing. He knew what to do about everything, from making boats to taking splinters out of Baba's paw. And I'm going to tell you how he found a cure for Trotty's troubles.

Trotty was seven, and a man, when you remembered that the twins were only four.

One morning as he stood on the nursery hearth, he was making this fact clearly known to prove that he was entitled to the largest share of the box of chocolates Uncle Duds had left overnight, when they were in bed.

"You kiddies are so jolly greedy," he remarked. "It's different with me—I'm a man."

"A man, too?" cried Pickles indignantly.

"Go on, silly! Whoever heard of a man in a muslin frock?" said Trotty laughing.

"Me isn't—me wasn't—me hasn't—your hollid!" spluttered poor little Pickles, quite overwhelmed by the disgrace of his ribbons and laces.

"Me's a dirt, so me dot dem all!" said a sweet little voice suddenly, and Trotty and Pickles turned to behold Patsy in the corner, the box in her lap, and quickly devouring the contents.

"Here was a real trouble for Trotty, indeed! Long after Nurse had rescued the chocolates and divided them equal-

"Trots," he said, and only once had he spoken so gravely to his little nephew before—the day he found Trotty throwing stones at Moppet—"it makes me very sorry to see how selfish and cross you can grow over so many imaginary troubles! Suppose you had no nice cat and dog, no chocolates or picture-books, no little brother and sister—what then? Do you know, there is a little boy who comes for me to draw pictures of him sometimes, such a beautiful little boy. Trots—not only because he has blue eyes and curly hair, but because he is so patient and so obliging and has so few pleasures in his life. One morning, a few weeks ago, he came to me full of excitement. The kind people at the Mission Hall were going to take a lot of little children into the country for a whole long day, and he had been promised a ticket. Ever since then he has done nothing but talk about it, and today is the day. I did not see him yesterday, so I called early as I passed this morning, to give him something to buy goodies. He opened the door himself, and I saw at once that something was wrong. Then he told me that there were not enough tickets to go round—some of the children were obliged to be left out—and he was one! Wasn't that a real trouble, Trots? I wish you could have seen how bravely the little fellow bore his disappointment."

"Perhaps I'll have another chance some day," he said, trying the smile with the tears in his eyes, when I came away! And Trotty, he is only two years older than you!"

Uncle Duds had never looked so grave before. Trotty hung his head in shame and silence.

"Poor 'ickle boy!" said Patsy softly. "We would give him my best dollie!"

"Soddy 'ickle heart!" said Uncle Duds. "We go one better, Patsy! We'll take him to the Zoo tomorrow and give him a right royal time to make up for his disappointment."

And they did! Poor little Bobby never forgot his happy day, and after that it had to be a real trouble indeed to make Trotty complain.

"The rippinest uncle in the world!" had found a cure for all the Troubles of Trotty!—Little Folks.

A NOISY ROBBER.

With head thrust down and swaying like a pendulum from side to side, he

The bear's flank was slung, and, falling brands and blazing twigs stung his back. Twice he fell over logs and rolled helplessly in a heap only to scramble up and struggle pantingly onward. He was fleetlier than he seemed, and better yet, his heart was staunch.

The ring of axes no longer sounded in front and at his right, and only the crackle of a fire could be heard when a gust of wind lifting the smoke ahead, showed him a broad opening, with no human enemies to guard it. As a century old pine abreast of him caught and blazed up like a gigantic torch, he lurched out upon the soft, freshly turned soil and passed across it into a bushy pasture.

Even there he did not pause, but went on, although more slowly, down the slope to plunge into a shallow pool surrounded by a willow thicket. It was not easy breathing, for the smoke was everywhere, but the fire could not reach him in his coat. Scores of other animals forgot their animosity at the creekside through the long afternoon and night that followed.

Till nearly morning the men—two hundred of them—fought bravely in and about the swale, and at last conquered there; but farther to the westward the fire swept around them, and went roaring like a great, crimson monster down upon Westmoreland County, to devour forests and homesteads, dumb creatures and even men, women and children—all owing to the carelessness of a far-off party of picnickers who had boiled their coffee, and then gone laughingly away, leaving a tiny bed of coals unextinguished.

The next morning the smoke had partially lifted, although it still tinged in the eyes and nostrils. The bear crawled cautiously out and looked about him as well as he was able. There was no going back, for the den, for a smouldering scorching desert land, turned, and even down the creek was a broad fire-swept belt that could not yet be crossed.

He caught and ate a crippled rabbit, for the trace of the animals was over, and then re-entered the willow thicket, for men could be dimly seen passing along the road a few hundred yards away.

He might go straight ahead across fifty miles of cleared country to the mountains, or turn east up the creek to the Weldon Hills, which were much nearer, but not so safe. It was a new world to him in either direction, and much more perilous than the one in which he had been born and reared.pondering the problem in a sluggish bear fashion, and thinking even more of something to eat than of his safety, he waited for daylight.

What with clouds of vapor above, and clouds of smoke below, it was pretty dark as he ambled along parallel with the valley highway till he came to a cornfield. The ears were not yet in milk, and afforded little nourishment, although he half-filled his stomach with them as he lumbered down an alley between two rows, all the time hungering for more substantial food. Next he crossed a narrow stubble, and then waded through a shallow stream, where some cattle ceased feeding upon gundules of green fodder to low and shake their heads threateningly at him.

Beyond, at the farther side of a wide, grassy yard, a big, old-fashioned, brown house, with two long rambling wings. Back of it in a row were a corn crib, elevated upon six posts, each topped with an inverted tin pan to keep out rats and mice; a snug tool house, shrouded in a thicket of vines; and a small square building with a whirling vent in the roof. It exhaled a rich, aromatic odor of mingled cob smoke and pork, and the bear was interested at once.

Hearing up on his hind legs, he claved at the door till the button that closed it came off and it swung open. Thrusting in his head, he sniffed greedily, and then began pulling at the rough boards that obstructed his entrance, for the opening would barely admit a slender, active man. He smelled hams, shoulders and bacon, and had no means of knowing in the darkness that the smoke-house was empty at that season.

The inmates of the Rogers farmhouse, worn out with anxiety and fire-fighting—in which even the women had borne their full share by driving water carts and feeding the volunteer helpers—were sunk in profound slumber. Young Ben Rogers was dreaming that a tree, its trunk half-burned through, was snapping off close to the ground and tumbling over to crush him, when he slid over to avoid it, and—bump!—tumbled heavily on the bedroom floor. The shock awakened him to the knowledge that no falling tree threatened his safety, but what was that noise?

"Crack! crack! crack!—much like the imaginary tree—came clearly in through the window."

Ben crawled quickly to the opening, thrust up the screen and peered outside. He could not see much, but he could dimly make out the form of a big fellow breaking into the smoke-house in the most reckless manner. The hams and bacon had been removed to the cellar long ago, Ben concluded that the family smoked meat was in imminent danger of being stolen. He dashed for the closet off his room, emerging an instant after with a bolted rifle.

His widowed mother by this time was at his door, holding a night-lamp. "What's the matter, Bennie?" she asked. Her son was kneeling close to the window-sill, holding something—she could not see what—in his hands.

"A robber," he whispered, hoarsely, over his shoulder.

"Why—?" she began and stopped short. The Flobert rifle had interrupted her. "Ph-whut!" it said, making the childish report of its kind. Ben was in a hurry to display his prowess before any of his sisters could interfere.

A mighty crash followed the feeble discharge of the weapon, two boards of the smoke-house being ripped off bodily as the intruder backed out. He wheeled, dashed under the grape-arbor and disappeared, while Ben was frantically trying to insert another cartridge.

"A robber!" Mrs. Rogers gasped. "Why should a robber try to get into an empty smoke-house and make such a racket as that?"

Ben had no convincing answer ready, and Uncle George appeared half-dressed with more urgent questions. But these were speedily interrupted.

Bumpety-bumpety-bang—r-r-rasp! came from another quarter, impossible to locate at once. Bang—crash—bang—slam!

"Somebody's in the cellar!" screamed Aunt Elizabeth from below stairs. "Help, help, help!"

"What's up, what's up?" Grandfather Rogers was shouting from his chamber door.

While lights flashed and everybody was demanding of Ben what was the matter, it might be well to return to the bear for a moment or two.

Much more frightened than hurt by the tiny pellet that had struck him on the hip, he plunged blindly down the dark alleyway under the grapevines. At its end was the cellar hatchway, open in that warm season, and he fell headlong into it, bumping from stair to stair till he brought up against the door at the bottom. The rusty hinges gave way, allowing him to smash in one end of a potato bin and roll across the cellar bottom.

Scrambling to his feet, he overturned a shelf of empty fruit cans, and emerging from the wreck, ran against another door, which swung open, to find him in the farther cellar, only to be slammed shut again by its spring the instant his body was out of the way.

Four small barred windows, high up on the rough stone wall, showed the dimmest hint of light. The bear reared up to one, but could not possibly have passed through it had the bars been removed. There was a larger window, but this he could not see. He rushed toward a second misty rectangle, only to bump his nose against a ham that hung from the ceiling. Hunger proving even stronger than fright, he clutched it, tore out the string and crooned on the floor, devouring his prize.

Aunt Elizabeth was sure that an army of outlaws had invaded and was pillaging the cellar; Ben declared that there was only one robber, a burly giant, for he had seen him. Uncle George pined the lad with questions.

"That's no man or men," he declared, at last. "It sounds more like an elephant. It's some wild animal driven out by the fire, probably a bear. Give me that lamp, Emma."

"No, sir!" Mrs. Rogers protested. "You don't have a lamp knocked over and set the house afire. There are candles in the pantry."

Uncle George lighted a candle, while the family huddled in the kitchen for mutual comfort and protection. He cautiously opened the inside cellar door, and with candle extended at arm's length, inspected the darkling void below.

"U-r-r-r-r-r!" came booming up from the depths.

"It's a bear, and a big one, too," said Uncle George, closing the door.

Ben promptly advanced, Flobert rifle in hand. "I can shoot him right in the eye now," he declared. "You hold the candle, Emma."

"Humph!" Uncle George granted, glaring sideways at the gun. "He'd think that a gnat had got in his eye!" Ben looked hurt.

"Landlord Harrison, over at Weldon, will give fifty dollars for a live bear, and that's more'n a dead one is worth," said Grandfather Rogers.

"That's the idea!" Uncle George declared, cheerfully. "Ben, you run and get the old horse-blanket, the gray one, after the small pulley-rope. We'll tangle him up and tie him."

"Hurry!" cried Mrs. Rogers, following another crash in the cellar. "He's tearing everything in pieces down there! I guess we won't piece much out of the fifty dollars, if we get it."

"Now," said the uncle, five minutes later "you hold the candle at the door, father. Ben, drop that pop-gun, and good-night, and have the rope handy; when I drop the blanket over him, you give me the rope, quick. Come out here beside me on the head of the stairs."

"U-r-r-r-r-r!" said the bear, backing as far as possible under the stairway, but winking his neck about to keep his enemies in sight.

Uncle George leaned over, spread the blankets and let them fall. Instantly there came a crash louder than any that had gone before, and man and boy disappeared with the collapsing stairs. The posts that upheld them, suffering from the dry rot of half a century of stuffy confinement, had broken short off when brain dashed violently against them.

Mrs. Rogers thrust grandfather back from the doorway and seized the candle, fearing that the old man in his excitement would follow son and grandson.

"George! Ben! are you killed? Are you killed? Has he got you?"

"No," came the voice of a man who was tugging at the stairs that obstructed the door to the outer cellar. "Hold that candle!"

"Jingle! jingle! went a sashful of glass. "E-e-e-e-e!" screamed Aunt Elizabeth. "He's gone through the old window back of the stairs!" A brief pause, "E-e-e-e-e!" came from the stairs. "He's under the wood-house!" A second pause, "E-e-e-e-e!" came from the wood-house. "He's shoving up the way outside. E-e-e-e-e! Help, help!"

As the old lady danced about and uttered her cries of fright, the plank flooring heaved and wobbled; the heavy "bridge" of the narrow stairs sagged, and out of the narrow opening, the worst scared bear that had ever set foot anywhere near the Rogers farm, the instant he was free he bolted for the corn field like a race horse.

"I guess we've lost the last of him," said Uncle George, rubbing his eye. The cellar hatchway just as brain vanished, he smiled shamefacedly, and tenderly rubbed a bruised shoulder.

"You'd only let me shoot him in the eye," said Ben, almost in tears.

"Well, and Mrs. Rogers, with great energy. 'It's most morning, and I guess we'd better have breakfast, and then go and clean up.'"

Strength at Various Ages.

According to excellent authority, the muscles, in common with all organs of the human body, have their periods of development and decline, our physical strength increasing up to a certain age, and then decreasing.

Tests of the strength of several thousand individuals have been made and the following figures are given as the averages derived from such tests.

The lifting power of a youth of seventeen years is two hundred and eighty pounds; in his twentieth year this increases to three hundred and twenty pounds, and in the thirtieth and thirty-first years, respectively, it reaches its height, three hundred and sixty-five pounds.

At the expiration of the thirty-first year the strength begins to decline, very gradually at first. By the fortieth year, it has decreased eight pounds, and such diminution continues at a slightly increasing rate until the fiftieth year is reached, when the figure is three hundred and thirty pounds. Subsequent to this period the strength falls more and more rapidly, until the weakness of old age is reached. It is found impossible to obtain trustworthy statistics of the decline of the strength after the fiftieth year, as the rate varies greatly in different individuals.

An unsuccessful attempt to murder King Manuel, which has been discovered in Portugal, shows that the country is in a very disturbed state.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries has been very ill. In his absence, Premier Laurier introduced the bill concerning a Canadian navy, about which we will learn more next week.

There is a rumor that the Russians are sending soldiers to the east of Siberia, and that there may be another war between Russia and Japan. We may hope that this, like many other such reports will prove to be false.

The motor man, William Keith, who by his vigilance and promptness saved the life of a man who had fallen across the track near Westminster, deserves every praise. The man, whose name was Fred Robertson, escaped with a broken ankle.

In seventy-six elections in Ontario the temperance people won. In twelve towns, thirteen villages, and thirty-two townships the people now have the right to say in how many places intoxicating liquors will be sold, or whether they will be sold at all.

Have any of you seen the comet yet? An article in the Colonist of Thursday, the 6th, which you all should have read says that if you look to the northeast, high over the exhibition grounds, you should see this visitor, who has come into our sky after seventy years' absence. It will look like a few yards of star dust, brighter at one end than at the other, so the writer says. If any one can find it, it should be the sharp eyes of boys and girls. You should all see it. For it is not likely that any one who can read this will live long enough to see it again.

Among the wonderful things that are being done in this century is the harnessing of the rivers to make them produce electric power. It is strange to think that our houses will be lighted, our cars run, and our factories operated by electricity that comes from the rushing waters of the great rivers. The people of Iowa are going to turn the waters of the great Mississippi River to a similar use. The second largest dam in the world is to be constructed at Keokuk. It will take one thousand men and \$15,000,000 to make this enormous structure.

There is a hero away down in Florida, who is only seventeen years old. His name is Paul Sauls, and he is the son of a night watchman at a bank at Tallahassee. He had taken his father's place for awhile when two safe-blowers made him hold up his hands, and tried to blind him. He had a pistol, and somehow managed to shoot them both. It is a terrible thing even to kill two robbers, but the lad who, in a position of trust, risked death rather than sacrifice the owner's property showed more courage and presence of mind, as well as faithfulness, than most men would have done.

Prince Rupert must be a busy place these days. All sorts of railroad supplies are going in and there are tons and tons of rails ready to lay the hundred miles of track that are to be commenced before the end of February. A number of gentlemen passed through Vancouver on Saturday week from a visit to the principal cities of the Pacific Coast, to make arrangements for the new steamship service the Grand Trunk Pacific will establish. Fine steamships are now being built in England. The Prince Rupert will be here in June, and the Prince George later. We have Emperors and Princesses, and soon we will have Princes in our waters. The G.T.P. boats will run from Prince Rupert but to what port south has not yet been determined.

The milkmen raised their milk to \$2 a month per pint. After the meeting at the City Hall, they agreed to lower it to \$1.75. Not all the milkmen have decided to raise their prices. Mayor Hall called the meeting because some of the citizens thought \$2 a month was an extortionate price. The milkmen said that feed was so high and pastures so bare during the dry season that they could not afford to sell milk at the old price. Most people know that it is quite true that feed is high and labor is dear. Still, every one must have milk

(at least all children must if they are to be well). But if there is an excuse for dear milk there is none for poor or dirty milk. A number of the good rich milk worth far more than a quart from which part of the cream has been taken.

No sadder accident has ever happened than that which caused the death last week of Mr. Walter Palmer. His life had been a most successful one, and it is often that a young man of 23 has accomplished so much as he has done. He was one of the most successful fruit growers in the province, and was loved and esteemed by everyone who knew him. His father, who is in England, and the family at home, will have the sympathy of people in town and country.

Before you read this the elections for mayor and aldermen for school trustees, and for the ex-laws will be over with all their glory. The gentlemen who fill these offices will be very successful during the coming year. None of them get enough salary to pay them for the time they spend at meetings, to say nothing of the thought and trouble they take. The trustees get no money for what they do. The least the people can do is to be ready to give them credit for good work if good work is done.

There was, last week, an awful storm off the coast of Cape Breton. A great many men were lost in open boats fishing when the storm came and suddenly arose and prevented the possibility of their landing. At first it was feared eight boats, with forty men were lost. But steamers were sent out to search for them, and the greater the storm, the more they were found. The people of the coast were very anxious to see their loved ones again. The sufferings of the men in the storm were dreadful, but they had their lives to fight for, and little time for thought.

During this, and the past weeks, a great deal of property has been sold in all parts of the city, and many plans for new buildings have been made. It looks as if Fort Street will soon be so changed that we will not know it. All the little old buildings will be torn down, and in their place fine new buildings will be erected. Houses will be built on the empty lots and the street will be widened. Not even the oldest Victorian will be sorry for this. The little old houses and shops have served their turn. It is to be hoped the families who live in the new ones will be happy and prosperous, and that the business men who occupy the new blocks will be upright and successful.

There was a fire in a school in the town of Hull, opposite Ottawa, a few days ago. The children became frightened, and a number were hurt, three of them badly. The teachers saved the lives of the frightened boys and girls by putting them out of the windows. There was only one fire escape. The children, as well as grown folks, would only remember that people are threatened to death in a building if only the fire keeps their heads of mind, there would be far less loss of life, even in great fires. It is always the crowding that blocks the passage ways and prevents the doors from opening. Let no one think that the fire is a fire drill, and that the teachers should never be in a burning building, there are times in the life of all when the power to think quickly and to control your feelings makes the difference between failure and success, or it may be between honor and disgrace.

It is believed that after this year an agreement will be made by the nations of the world which will put a stop to the destruction of seals. The British and United States sealers have for many years observed a very strict regulation concerning the seals in the Bering Sea, but the Japanese hunters carried on a profitable trade. Still none of those who shot or speared the seals in the water did so much harm as an American company which had permission to slaughter the defenceless creatures at their breeding places on the Pribilof Islands. Here thousands of mother seals were killed, sometimes leaving the little ones to die of starvation. This year the company's lease is up, and the seals will, it is probable, not be disturbed for some years, and

then they will be protected as other game animals are.

Few of the Victoria sealing schooners have gone out this year, and some of these have gone to the southern ocean, where the most valuable furs are found.

There was a meeting at the parliament buildings on Monday, of members of the board of trade of Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster, the members of the government, and Mr. Wm. McKenzie, D. D. Mann, and Mr. Raepellier, the president, vice-president and solicitor of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is to be built through the province and across Vancouver Island. The members of the board of trade wanted the railroad men to promise that the freights west of the mountains would be much cheaper than those which merchants have to pay at the present time.

These gentlemen said that in other provinces when their roads were finished, freight rates had gone down, but that it could not be said before the road was begun what would be charged for hauling goods over it when it was completed. They made many explanations to the business men, who seem to have been very well pleased with what they said. The premier said that he felt quite sure that the contract which the British Columbia government would make with the Canadian Northern Company would help the merchants, and be fair to the company. It is well that both the government and the men who are going to build the new road should have had an opportunity of knowing what the business men want.

The people of the prairies are preparing, with part of the money they get for their wheat, to build new houses or to enlarge their old ones. When a young man settles down upon the big farms he collects a homestead, there is very likely, not a tree large enough to help to make a house in sight. Before the railroads opened up the country, many of the homesteaders made their first houses of mud. Even yet, the traveller sees grass growing on some of the barns full of sods. Now, however, almost every one has a house of boards. But they must be very small. A kitchen and two bedrooms is considered quite large enough to keep warm in a country where fuel is scarce and the cold very bitter. However, as those splendid harvests come in, the houses are made more comfortable, and enlarged. That is what will be done this year. A large party of lumber dealers from the prairies came down to the coast last week to see the mill owners of Vancouver and Westminster about buying lumber. These are the prairie homes. For these a great deal of the money got for the wheat crop will come to British Columbia. We hope to send more Vancouver lumber to the farmers on the other side of the mountains when the Canadian Northern is finished. The market for our lumber is world-wide, but we are glad when we can sell it to our own people.

The British elections are not held, as in Canada, on one day. The first took place on Saturday, and if you look at the first page of the paper today, you will see the names of the successful candidates. The battle of words has been very fiercely fought in every city, town and village between Land's End and John O'Groats, and from Cape Clear to Gravesend. In spite of what some of the candidates have said, we may be very certain that the Empire will not go to ruin, whichever party has been defeated. There are wise and good men on both sides, and the great majority of public men in the United Kingdom love their country and serve it as well as they know how. There are a great many people who say that though free trade may have been wise when the corn laws were repealed, it does not suit, even in England, in the Twentieth Century. This will, if Mr. Balfour has a majority in the new House of Commons, raise some of the revenue by taxes on imported goods.

If Mr. Asquith is returned, he declares that it will never again be possible for the House of Lords to prevent the House of Commons from rais-

ing money. Really, you know," cried Nurse, hastening forward just in time to rescue Trotty's new book from being torn by Pickles' eager little fingers. "By this time Trotty had made himself so cross and miserable that he felt rebellious and a little ashamed, so he turned his back on his uncle, and stood sereewing a grubby handkerchief into his eye, like the naughty, unhappy little boy he really was."

Uncle Duds waited patiently for a few minutes, then, as Trotty made no movement, he crossed the floor, and laid his big brown hand on Trotty's yellow curls.

"You, young man, you're never in trouble about, surely!" he said gently. "Trotty suddenly turned and faced his uncle, his eyes tearful, his cheeks flushed, his voice shrill and choked."

"It's all very fine!" he said—this was his usual way of beginning an explanation—but first I tied a blue bow on Moppet and she dragged it in her milk, then the Baba tore it, then Patricia took the chocolates, then it rained, then Athol nearly tore my book, and then—"

Uncle Duds sat down and gathered Trotty on his knee.



Uncle Duds sat down and gathered Trotty on his knee

ly, Trotty continued to hold forth upon Patsy's bad behaviour.

Another trouble, in the shape of a wet afternoon, rendered Trotty so full of grumblings that the twins, who were happy little souls, refused to play with him, and nurse was reduced to despair.

"Really, Master Trotty, I can't think what makes you so cross," she said.

"It's all very fine—how would you like to have your chocolates—"

"But it me, Athol!" cried Patsy at this moment.

"Oh, Master Athol, dear! You mustn't really, you know," cried Nurse, hastening forward just in time to rescue Trotty's new book from being torn by Pickles' eager little fingers.

By this time Trotty had made himself so cross and miserable that he felt rebellious and a little ashamed, so he turned his back on his uncle, and stood sereewing a grubby handkerchief into his eye, like the naughty, unhappy little boy he really was."

Uncle Duds waited patiently for a few minutes, then, as Trotty made no movement, he crossed the floor, and laid his big brown hand on Trotty's yellow curls.

"You, young man, you're never in trouble about, surely!" he said gently. "Trotty suddenly turned and faced his uncle, his eyes tearful, his cheeks flushed, his voice shrill and choked."

"It's all very fine!" he said—this was his usual way of beginning an explanation—but first I tied a blue bow on Moppet and she dragged it in her milk, then the Baba tore it, then Patricia took the chocolates, then it rained, then Athol nearly tore my book, and then—"

Uncle Duds sat down and gathered Trotty on his knee.

padded lumberingly ahead, leering with bloodshot eyes through the thick smoke at the fire that raced with him on his left. It did not race fairly, but came straight on by panther-like leaps and bounds through the pines and cedars, while the big black bear did not dare to run directly from it, for in the hard wood swale in its path a long line of men had made a hurried "slashing," and were now strung out, only twenty feet apart, armed with buckets and wet blankets.

Of course, they had guns, too, the bear decided, for who ever saw men out in force like that without guns, and what did they ever seek in such circumstances except bear and other wild creatures? This was a logical conclusion on the fugitive's part, for it agreed with his six years' experience, but this time he was mistaken. The men were out to fight hard for their homes and property in the valley beyond, and not one of them gave more than a passing thought to the animals that had been scurrying through their ranks for the past hour.

For twenty miles he had panted and loped over hill and dale, at first a good two miles ahead of the raging demon behind, but now it was almost upon him, for sighting the men he had turned ed off diagonally; and, although nearly exhausted and half suffocated, he stumbled blindly on toward the open field, where there were no watchers, a broad belt of plowed land protecting the valley in that quarter.

Birds fluttered waveringly overhead, and were continually dropping down, overcome by the dense clouds of resinous smoke. Underfoot rustled rabbits, squirrels, and now and then a fox. The slower creatures—skunks, ground-hogs and porcupines—were helpless in such a race; the fire almost invariably overtook and slew them before they had fairly started. The great forest was the scene of a thousand of such tragedies.

Birds fluttered waveringly overhead, and were continually dropping down, overcome by the dense clouds of resinous smoke. Underfoot rustled rabbits, squirrels, and now and then a fox. The slower creatures—skunks, ground-hogs and porcupines—were helpless in such a race; the fire almost invariably overtook and slew them before they had fairly started. The great forest was the scene of a thousand of such tragedies.

Birds fluttered waveringly overhead, and were continually dropping down, overcome by the dense clouds of resinous smoke. Underfoot rustled rabbits, squirrels, and now and then a fox. The slower creatures—skunks, ground-hogs and porcupines—were helpless in such a race; the fire almost invariably overtook and slew them before they had fairly started. The great forest was the scene of a thousand of such tragedies.

How the Leading Play Houses Set the Fashions

One of the perquisites of dramatic success is the privilege of setting fashions. Once let a woman become famous on the stage and her gowns, her hats, the way she does her hair and the way she carries her handbag are all zealously imitated by her satellites.

In France the stage is a very important factor in the setting of fashions. All of us know how the Moyenne mode of a winter ago followed immediately upon the production of "Le Bon Roi Dagobert," for which the gorgeous costumes were designed by Redfern. This couturier is a past master of stage costuming. Dozens of his frocks and wraps have become famous through the stage medium, for once a type of raiment becomes the craze with theatre-goers, the couturier who originated it is besieged by eager women who demand other costumes in its pattern for themselves.

The Russian Fad Started on the Stage

A striking instance of this power of the French stage in style decisions was the sudden leap to favor of the Russian garments last summer, when all the world was ripe for ready for the Louis XV. and XVII. styles carefully prepared by the dressmakers—and up the sleeves, or rather substantially represented in the workrooms of the big costume manufacturers in this country. At this crucial moment popular Parisian fancy, being tickled by the fascinating garments worn by the company of St. Petersburg singers and dancers then performing, demanded Russian clothes exactly like those admired on the boards, and in a trice the wind veered, and a Russian tidal wave completely swamped the well-laundered ship of Louis modes.

The American Actress Sets Individual Styles

American stage styles are not so sweeping in their influence, for America has not yet either the sartorial independence or the equipment in ways and means for setting her own fashions. Here and there, however, a stage dress fad is taken up, *com amore*, by the admirers of some popular actress, and becomes the hit of the hour in a twinkling.

We have with us now the Billy Burke curls, the Margaret Anglin sash, and many other fads of this sort have been set by actresses. There was the Ethel Barrymore ear-ring, for example—the long, swinging ear ornament which Miss Barrymore affected in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire"; there was the Peter Pan shirtwaist; the Rob Roy turban; the Nazimova scarf. The inimitable Sarah Barnhardt has set innumerable styles—the long, wrinkled sleeve called "moussquetaire," being perhaps the most notable.

Hairdressing Fads Directly Traceable to the Stage

Many a modish hairdressing is originated by a popular actress; the pity of it being that the mode of coiffure, immensely becoming to the type of face for which it was designed, is sadly trying and even bizarre on many of the women who adopt it.

Cavellieri's parted hair, simply arranged at the back, is ideal on this artist's classic head; and just now the Cavellieri coiffure in Madonna style is the craze. A few women went so far as to imitate the parted hairdressing of Cleo de Merode, with the straight locks drawn sleekly down over the ears, but this style proved frightful on most of its imitators and was soon dropped. Only a beauty could stand this severe style, which makes the forehead look unduly high and gives the chin a peaked, sharp appearance.

From Madame Sorel, a favorite Parisian actress, have been borrowed the coronet braids which encircle the head. Miss Mary Garden's Egyptian hairdressing in Salome was responsible for the brief—happily brief—revival of the bank last winter. Few women's faces could stand the terrible test of a hard line of clipped hair across the top of the forehead. Miss Garden also introduced in Salome the metal bandeau crossing the brow, and those bandeaux have remained in various forms up to the present moment.

Janice Meredith and Her Curl

All of us remember the fascinating Janice Meredith curl which dropped coquettishly over one shoulder. This little shoulder curl has periodic revivals under

various names, for the style is so entrancingly becoming and girlish that women will not allow it to stay buried long. If the dress-makers do succeed in bringing about their long prophesied Louis VI. vogue, no doubt the Janice Meredith curl, dubbed perhaps "Marie Antoinette," or the "La Lamballe," will be with us once again. Miss Anglin in "Helena Ritchie" wears one of these fascinating curls trailing over her shoulder and it adds materially to the charm of her quaint early Victorian costumes.

Helena Ritchie Gowns for Summer Time

The "early Victorian" fad is likely to crop up when summery frocks come under consideration. Already ruffled and gathered skirts are beginning to appear in debutante evening frocks for Palm Beach wear, and the delightfully feminine costume Miss Anglin wears in the second act is sure to be a model for other frocks in the pretty figured bastes which are appearing on the "summer dress goods" counters. This frock of pink sprigged India muslin has a series of ruffles clear to the waist and the waist itself looks enticingly small, rising above these bouffant ruffles and encircled by a soft sash of pink satin ribbon. The sash ends, tabbed in the old style rounded fashion, fall only to the knee. Shirrings over cords are another feature of the early Victorian period in dress and we are likely to see also batistes and soft voiles shirred in this graceful manner.

In the "Noble Spaniard" Miss Gertrude Coghlan also wears some captivating wartime costumes. Her flounced frocks, curls and poke bonnets are deliciously feminine, and the scene where, in a genteel drawing room, with chairs tidily protected by crocheted antimacassers and pressed flowers carefully covered with glass shades, Miss Lucy sings touching ballads to her young man in a ruffled shirt front and black satin choker, is altogether delightful.

Costly Furs Worn on Stage Costumes

The Victorian styles, however, are in abeyance until the summery frocks materialize. Just now the Russian vogue holds the centre of the sartorial stage—and many of the costumes on the dramatic stage are along Russian lines. In the "Fourth Estate" Miss Pauline Frederick wears a Russian blouse street costume which has excited much admiration. This costume, in the new wood-brown tones which are being taken up by high-class dress-makers, is of broadcloth and velvet, with trimmings of skunk fur. The skirt, which trails a little all around, has a knee-depth hem of brown velvet, and the hip-length jacket of broadcloth has panels at back and front of the velvet. The brown furs add much elegance to this toilette, and Miss Frederick also wears a big brown hat of velvet and plumes.

Mary Garden and Anna Held have both arrived from Paris with superb coats of fur which are on the very latest Parisian lines. Miss Garden's coat is of sealskin and falls to her ankles. It is trimmed with skunk fur of beautiful, fluffy quality, and is altogether an ideal cold-weather coat. Miss Anna Held's new coat is of sable and is magnificent. One hundred and ten skins were used to make this coat and the huge muff matching it, and the cost is said to have been ten thousand dollars. Miss Julia Marlowe also wears a superb sealskin and skunk coat, and a big round turban of the skunk fur, trimmed at one side with a dangling dull gilt ornament.

Mary Garden the "Queen of Fashion"

Miss Garden is said to set more styles than any other woman since the days of the famous beauty reign of the lovely Empress Eugenie, who was at the zenith of her career about 1870. Mary Garden's black dinner frock, in which she appeared at various restaurants last winter, had the transparent yoke and sleeves cut in one, without shoulder or arm seams, which is a fad just now and promises to continue the rage all summer. This actress is critically particular about every detail of her undergarments, which is built to outline her figure and not interfere with the lines of her gowns. Her costumes

are built without linings, but her corsets, are made by the French couturier who builds her gowns, and are worn only over Italian silk undergarments of the softest character.

The Actress Dresses Up to Her Type

The woman who undertakes to imitate a stage dress fad should be very certain that it suits her style. There are women and women, and what will be entrancing on a winsome Billie Burke type of woman would be ridiculous on a Juno-like creature weighing 160 pounds. No matter what character she represents, the clever actress always has her costumes conform to her personality—her

peculiar type of charm. The three Toscas playing this winter, Mlle. Destinn, Miss Farrar and the young Cardinian singer, Mme. Carmen Melis, are all gowned differently, yet each is a satisfactory Tosca, and the costume of each well accords with the wearer's particular beauty.

Billie Burke is the idol of the debutantes who copy her pretty little frocks and coquettish hats, and eagerly watch for each new sartorial expression of her gay and charming personality. Miss Maude Adams and Mrs. John Fox, jr.—on the stage Miss Fritz Scheff—are both copied by petite women, though these actresses are quite different in type. Miss

Charlotte Walker is a type of the Southern woman that always charms by the grace and simplicity of her costumes. Miss Grace George, also somewhat of this gracious and feminine type, wears most lovely gowns and hats and sets many a fashion.

The picture of Miss Francis Starr shows the girlish type of this actress and the simple, youthful costume style she affects. It is just this contrast between the character she portrays and the frocks she wears that constitute one of Miss Starr's strongest appeals in "The Easiest Way." Did she dress up to the part of the woman whom she is supposed to represent, in flam-

boyant and fast habiliments, not half so many tears would be shed by her sympathetic feminine audiences.

Popular Fads

Two popular actress fads this winter are the Edna May tie—a crisp little fur cravat which is jaunty and becoming with its tabbed ends—and the Co-ed school dress, worn by Miss Elsie Janis last summer. The Co-ed dress has taken the younger girls by storm, and its loose tunic, buttoned up around the lower edge over a short, kilted skirt, is seen in every school throughout the country now.

BARBARIC SPLENDOUR IN LATTER DAY JEWELRY.

The safest place for diamonds is in the deposit box at the bank, and there most of the gems of the grande monde are reposing at present, while coiffure, corsage and fingers are decked with no less beautiful and vastly more interesting ornaments.

Individuality in jewelry is now the fad, and those women who make themselves blazing targets of brilliancy at the opera by the glitter of their diamonds are subjected to invidious criticism as being mediocre in taste. Rarely interesting are the jewelers' windows now, in which one may feast his eye and the artistic sense on savagely beautiful barbaric and Oriental effects, instead of being compelled to gaze at the everlasting array of conventional diamond-set tiaras, sunbursts and bracelets which were displayed on monotonous velvet cushions of yore. Instead of those exorbitantly priced baubles, the jeweler shows now wonderfully colored stones in cabochon effects, set in handsome Byzantine, Indian and Egyptian mountings of dull-toned metal.

Platinum is just now the craze, and the arts and crafts jewelry, with handsome barbaric settings of platinum enclosing cabochons of golden topaz, deep, mysterious amethyst, cool, crafty Chinese jade, lapis lazuli in the sun-kissed blue of the Aegean Sea and the sunrise pinks of cameo is most beautiful. Most of this jewelry is made by women, and the dainty handicraft has become a regular feature in many schools of technical art.

Some cameos recently displayed in an exclusive jeweler's window were not carved with heads in bas relief in the familiar cameo fashion, but had strange Oriental hieroglyphics of the paler pink top stratum showing in delicate relief against the darker stone beneath. These cameos were set in heavy rings of dull silver and were so smart and individual that doubtless the fad will become a very popular one, and initials, monograms and crests will be carved in the stone.

Genuine hand-carved cameos are becoming more and more costly, for the old cameo cutters whose exquisite craft was at its height of popularity more than a century ago, are rapidly dying off, and their places are not being filled by others. There is a new method of cutting the hard cameo by machine which produces very satisfactory results, though the carvings are not as delicate as in the hand-carved patterns.

Byzantine jewelry is particularly fashionable at present, and a pronounced feature of this jewelry is the combination of blue stones with dull grey mountings. Turquoise set in oxidized silver and platinum is extremely fashionable, and turquoise ornaments are used on clasps and buckles on many of the winter costumes. So long as the turquoise remains blue, it is one of the most exquisite of stones, but the pity is that the circulean blue is apt to fade into a sickly green. Moisture of any kind is very harmful to the turquoise, and such stones should never be touched with water. The hand wearing a turquoise ring should never be placed near the face where the moisture from the breath will affect the stone.

Lapis lazuli is another blue much used with the platinum and oxidized settings of Byzantine jewelry. Lapis lazuli cuff buttons are very smart, and there are also heavy rings, pendants and Oriental necklaces. At the race meets at Trouville late in August a fabulously

The cost of stage dressing is almost unbelievable. It is said that nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of costumes are displayed behind the footlights every night in New York during the season, and the brilliant dresses of one ballet at the Hippodrome alone represents ten thousand dollars. Miss Maxine Elliot and Miss Lillian Russell often spend the same amount of money for a single frock, and frequently the costumes worn by an important star at a production where smart clothes are the rule foot up to four or five thousand dollars.

rich Indian somebody wore in his draped turban a huge cabochon of lapis lazuli set in dull silver, and a smaller, similar ornament dangled over his forehead.

Those silver and blue ornaments, one dangling from the other were put on easily fall turbans by Reboux, and now the silver and blue ornament is a feature of winter hats.

Turquoises are for the blonde woman, and lapis lazuli for the brunette with a clear skin. Turquoise is the favorite stone of the Egyptians, and Cleopatra is said to have been very fond of the pale blue turquoise. When blue jewelry is becoming, it is very becoming; but it is not becoming to every woman, and a blue necklace or brooch should never be worn without first testing the color with one's own coloring in every possible light.

The trouble with colored jewelry is that it may be worn only with certain costumes; yet, on the other hand, the inexpensive character of much of this jewelry makes it possible to have ornaments to harmonize with every gown. A woman at the opera the other evening wore a chiffon costume in lime green, the new pale green color that is like nothing so much as the pale green paper in which ordinary pins are purchased. This green chiffon tunic was caught at knee and bust with hoops of dull silver set with sunken jade and pearls, and the ornaments had a distinction and delicacy of design which proclaimed them as heirlooms.

Abyssinian, Byzantine and Indian ornaments are now more fashionable than those of Egyptian design; the Egyptian symbols of the scarab, lotus flowers and winged hawk, having been made common-place by repeated imitations in the cheaper grades of jewelry. The new ornaments which have displaced that standby of the jewelers—the diamond—from my lady's favor, have been rendered sufficiently costly by intricate hand workmanship and the introduction of pearl settings, to suit both the enterprising jeweler and the fastidious purchaser who disdains a gift that does not convey his regard in a suggestion of substantial American dollars.

A Fifth Avenue jeweler carries "Indian rings set with blue diamonds at \$15,000; black opal necklaces, with platinum and diamond settings at \$50,000," and other trifling things, in the shape of "sapphire and platinum scarf-pins as low as \$5,000." Thus may the plutocrat find expression for his sentiment and win the favor of his lady's discriminating taste.

The jewelry owned by some of the greater actresses is extremely interesting, much of this jewelry having been designed to carry out certain character types. The ornaments worn by Mme. Gerville Reache in "Herodiade" are splendid in color, and Miss Geraldine Farrar in her new role of "Tosca," wears a superb coronet and breast ornament with cabochon stones set in dull metal.

GOOD NIGHT SONG

Eight little children with candles bright,
Two grow sleepy, and say good-night.
Six little children with night-caps on,
Two grow sleepy and now they're gone.
Four little children in a wee row,
Two grow weary and to dream-land go.
Two little birds playing all day,
One grew tired, and flew away.
One little girlie, left all alone,
Tiddled away, and then there were none.

Modern Care of the Incurably Insane

(Continued from Page 8)

baleony space is shown, while the dormitories and day rooms show that special pains were taken toward the proper artificial and natural ventilation. The toilet and bath-room fixtures are all of the latest and most approved hospital type, while the elevations of the buildings are most pleasing and appropriate.

6. Good living quarters are shown for male and female nurses, and ample provision is made in both for the amusement and general comfort of the employees.

The Use of Massage.

Of the new methods adopted in modern insane hospital treatment, and by which the use of all drugs is very largely dispensed, perhaps nothing is more calculated to appeal with interest to the non-professional mind than the growing use of massage in conjunction with hydrotherapy. Everyone realizes how exceedingly restful and provocative of sound and refreshing sleep a warm bath and gentle massage are, after unusual physical or mental exertion; the functions of hydrotherapy are merely a scientific extension of the underlying principle. Incidentally Dr. Doherty may be quoted in this regard as an uncompromising champion of hygienic methods. Says he, basing his conclusions upon his own observations of actual practice and close study of the clinical histories of cases treated:

Hydrotherapeutics.

"While I cannot claim and do not pretend to offer any new observations on the application of water as a therapeutic agent, the results we have obtained by prominent authorities in other hospitals, and the hydrotherapeutic rooms have now been a continuous operation for the past nine months, and a large number of patients have been treated, and, as a direct result, very few remedies of a sedative class are now given in this hospital, while, together with the abolition of chemical restraint, the last trace of mechanical restraint has also disappeared. Our continuous baths have been used most advantageously in cases of motor excitement, in the restlessness of general paralysis, and in neurotic conditions characterized by insomnia and apprehensive restlessness. In these, baths, at a temperature of 90 to 112 degrees have been used, and the duration has worked from half an hour to nine hours. All cases have been attended to by an experienced nurse, under the direct supervision and dictation of one of the medical staff. So favorable have been our results in the above class of cases, that, if I were today limited to one measure of treatment and obliged to use only drugs of all kinds and the use of hydrotherapeutic measures, I should unquestionably select the latter in a very large majority of cases, especially where the patient is suffering from malnutrition and exhaustion of nerve force."

The very satisfactory progress that has been made and is being made in British Columbia in the treatment of diseases of the mind, and the thoroughly business-like administration of this important branch of the public service (for Dr. Doherty commends in an unusual degree administrative ability with professional skill), are eloquently attested by the statistics of the New Westminster hospital. What could be more significant than the contrasted figures below.

In 1872.			
Average No. of Patients.	Per Cap. Cost.	Per Cent. of Cures.	
16.57	\$615.00	5.55	

In 1908.			
Average No. of Patients.	Per Cap. Cost.	Per Cent. of Cures.	
490.80	\$183.92	53.90	

Could anything be more satisfactory to the country or more pertinent to attest successful management and professional efficiency than the conditions justifying such statistics?

The last report showed, too, a lower average death rate for the insane under hospital management at New Westminster and Vernon than the average of the province; while the percentage of discharges in admissions, deaths excluded (53.9) certainly compares more than favorably with the ratio of recoveries in all other classes of hospital practice.

Returns of Patients.

Returns of patients discharged from the hospital under observation during 1908, show the following totals:

Results	Male	Female
Discharged, recovered...	33	13
Discharged, improved...	8	12
Discharged, unimproved...	3	—
Returned to hospital...	6	6
Still out at close of year...	8	7
Total...	58	32

A total of 63,737 days' labor was performed by the patients in 1908, in several departments of the carpenter, farmer, gardener, engineer, kitchen, laundry, painter, plasterer, shoemaker, tailor, ward work, porter, baker, plumber, laboratory and colony farm.

There is a secondary, but none the less very important provincial project interwoven with the plans for the Coquitlam Retreat. This is nothing less than the utilization of the colony farm comprising upwards of 500 acres of excise suitable land for the purposes of a British Columbia experimental station, for which there have been persistent requests from prominent provincial agriculturists during many successive years. During season an area of 450 acres has been dyked and ditched, after

exhaustive experiments and investigations as to the various soils contained in the acquired tract, which are pronounced by experts to be of exceptional quality.

"The soil," says Live Stock Commissioner H. W. Hodson, "is of a quality, and all conditions favorable to the success of the projected experimental station, which will enjoy the immense advantage of free labor, and which may in consequence be carried out without more than nominal cost to the country, while distributing benefits of very great value. It is proposed to operate this experimental farm or station by the regular staff of the Retreat, in co-operation with the provincial department of agriculture, seeds being introduced from widely scattered sources, and systematically tested for the best yields, and those most suited to British Columbia soils and conditions."

The farm will probably be operated in 80 acre plots, by the most up-to-date methods, and after replanting and experiments extending over three years or thereabouts, proven seeds will be available for distribution, together with advice as to conditions most favorable to the success of the project. The acreage area to be devoted to experimental purposes proper will probably be limited to about fifty acres for the present.

Farm Stock.

"Similar experiments will be systematically carried out with respect to farm stock. There are now on the farm two exceptionally fine brood mares, and a two year old filly that swept the championship lists in all draft classes at the A.Y.P. Exposition in Seattle. Horses, cattle, swine and sheep will be bred, and the product will either be sold to the farmers of the country, or placed at their disposal at extra moderate fees, with the object of improving the general quality of all provincial stock. A poultry department is also contemplated later, and the farm will be conducted on a maintenance, or even possible profit, it will thus assist immeasurably the development of the agricultural and allied industries of the province generally."

The same lines as to testing and distribution of all varieties of fruit will be carried out, having with lowly middle and top lands it will be possible to try out results under all various conditions and thus to give the farmers direct and practical advice as to conditions under which most favorable results may naturally be looked for. Experiments will also be conducted in alfalfa and fertilizers of various characters for different crops, and with respect to roots, vegetables, etc. The Agricultural Department will buy the seeds, supervise the experimental processes generally, and subsequently arrange for beneficial distribution.

Already 520 acres of the farm are cleared and 250 acres broken under the plow last autumn, to be put under cultivation during the approaching summer. Of course, a considerable portion of the farm will be planted to vegetables for the supply of the hospital needs, with a fair surplus. Thirty-five acres, too, have been planted to fruit trees of various carefully selected varieties; while the piggery already is rated the best in British Columbia. In milk alone the operation of the dairy at the farm secures a saving to the province of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually, to which must also be added butter values. It is not intended to raise stock for a meat supply for the hospital, but to buy the meat on the hoof, and do the butchering and cutting up at the hospital, as all tailoring, etc., is done on the farm. Under the completed scheme the staff need not be materially increased, owing to the economical system of construction that has been adopted.

A Model Farm

"We are working along the line of making the asylum farm at Coquitlam, outside of New Westminster, a model farm for British Columbia, and in a way an experimental farm, where agricultural operations conducted in the most up-to-date manner and where they may secure thoroughbred stock to improve their strain at moderate prices," says Hon. Dr. Young. We have no idea of starting a series of experimental farms in the province," said Dr. Young. "That feature is looked after by the Dominion government. The idea which I am endeavoring to work out is rather to establish a model farm with thoroughbred stock, for the assistance of the farmers. I got the idea when I was in England, where I found it working out very well near Montreal in connection with one of the colleges associated with McGill University. There they had thoroughbred stock of every description, from cattle to cattle and horses, which the farmers were able to secure cheaply and thus improve the strain of their own stock. I believe the same scheme will work out very well here and Mr. Hodson is in accord with the idea."

"We have now under consideration a suggestion of sending an experienced man East this winter to select a herd of cattle for this farm. We have decided on Holsteins as being a good combination of the milk and beef cattle and all that remains is to decide whether the herd will be secured in the west or selected in the east. At the present time we have some excellent Friesian heifers which have carried off many prizes, both at the Seattle and Victoria shows. In any event it is our intention to stock with the best thoroughbred stock to be procured."

"At the next session of the House I intend to ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purposes of erecting permanent buildings at the farm, apart from the main buildings being erected, this sum, if granted, will be used to build a dwelling for the superintendent of the farm, modern stables, and other buildings necessary for the carrying out of the work on the farm. The work on the main building is progressing satisfactorily, and I think we will have good results. On the farm we have now 250 acres ploughed, and 480 more to be ploughed. Next summer farming operations will be conducted on a much larger scale than this year."

HOW HE REFORMED

Father Matthew, the Irish advocate of temperance, whose name, said Dr. William Elbery Channing, deserved "to be placed in the calendar not far below that of the Apostles," often had to listen to personal experiences which did not sound so tragic as the personal account "then to be." One evening, says the Rev. Edward Gilliat, in "Heroes of Modern Crusades," an old toper had been explaining to a sympathetic audience how he had been given to long speeches.

"Well," said he, of course I kind of thought I couldn't go on without bringing me the poor wife and child to see up sorrow."

"I first drank me own clothes into pawn; then I drank me wife's cloak off her back; then I drank her flannel petticoat and her gourd; then I drank the cups and saucers out of the cupboard; then I drank the pot and the kettle off the fire; then I drank the bedclothes from the bed, and the bed from under myself and the wife."

"Well, what brought me to me senses at last was the cold flu and the poor child's crying. 'Daddy, we're so hungry!'"

"I remember the last night of me bla'guarding there wasn't a bit to eat or a sup to taste for the poor little things; and the big boy, he said, 'Poor mudder didn't eat a bit all day, she gave all she had to Katty and Billy.'"

"Daddy, I can't go to sleep, I'm so cold," says the littlest boy.

"God forgive your unnatural father," said I, "and hold your whisht," said I, "and I'll make ye comfortable"; and with that, saving your presence, ladies, I takes me breeches—'tis no laughing matter, I tell ye—and goes over to the cupboard, and I sticks one of the children into one of the legs, and another of the children into the other leg, and I buttons the waistband round their necks; and I told 'em for their life not to sneeze."

But he cockerow in the morning. Billy, who was a mighty airy bird, calls out:

"Daddy! Daddy!"

"What's the matter?" says I.

"I want to get up, Daddy," says he.

"Well, get up and bad scran to ye!" says I.

"Daddy," says the young shaver.

"Why can't ye, ye cantankerous curst?" says I.

"Me and Tommy's in the breeches," says he, sadly.

"Get out of it, says I.

"Daddy, don't ye remember? We're buttoned up," says the little chap 's smart as ye please."

"So up I got and unbuttoned the breeches, and I says to meself, 'twas a burning shame that the childer of a Christian man should be buttoned up yonder instead of lying in a decent bed.'"

"So I slips the breeches on me shanks," continued the penitent, "and off I goes to your riverine and takes the pledge; and 'twas the crowning place that your riverine, God bless ye! slipped into the bed of me first that set me again in the world!"—Youth's Companion.

THE CANADIAN ABROAD

When the croon of a rapid is heard on the breeze,

With the scent of a pine forest gloom,
Or the edge of the sky is of steep-top trees.

Set in hazes of blueberry bloom,
Or a song-sparrow sudden from quietness rises.

His delicate anthem to me,
Then my heart hurries home to the Ottawa hills.

Wherever I happen to be.

When the veils of a shining lake vista unfold,
Or the mist towers dim from a fall,
Or a woodland is blazing in crimson and gold.

Or a shadow is covering all,
Or there's hunking of geese in the dawning sky.

When the spring sets hepatica free,
Then my heart's winging north as they never can fly.

Wherever I happen to be.

When the swallows slant curves of bewildering joy
As the cool of the twilight descends,
And rook-chick maiden and hazel-hue rook.

Listen grave while the angelus ends
In a tremulous flow from the bell of a shrine.

Then a faraway mountain I see,
And my soul is in Canada's evening shine.

Wherever my body may be,
—From B. W. Thomson's new book, "The Many Mansions House and Other Poems."